United States Department of Agriculture

Foreign Agricultural Service

Foreign Agriculture Circular

Horticultural Products

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HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. Horticultural export earnings during October 1985, the first month of Fiscal Year 1986, were valued at $258 million, 1 percent more than October 1984. Continuing strong sales of fresh citrus and tree nuts, combined with a surge in exports of hops and beer, helped to offset a $3 million drop in fresh deciduous exports and a $6.3 million drop in fresh vegetable sales. The apparent decline in fresh fruit and vegetable exports may be attributed to changes in the counting of Canadian data. A detailed analysis by commodity of export forecasts for the remainder of FY 1986 begins on page 6.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter=26.42 gallons & 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

UPDATE

General Developments

--On October 6, 1985, Peru banned imports of approximately 250 items, including many horticultural products. The main horticultural products included in this import prohibition are fresh vegetables, dried garlic, fresh or dried figs, fresh apples, pears, grapes, stone fruit and citrus, packaged raisins, edible nuts, processed fruit, fruit juices, soups, beer, and wine. The United States exported a total of $140,000 of these products to Peru in 1984/85.

--Export subsidies provided by the European Community (EC) for fresh tomatoes, oranges, lemons, table grapes, apples, almonds, walnuts and, filberts are listed in the appendix to this circular. These subsidies became effective November 27, 1985. The subsidy for fresh table grapes (other than hothouse) increased from 4.84 ECUs to 10.50 ECUs per 100 kilograms. Others are unchanged from those previously in effect.

--The 1986 HELFEX International Health Food Show will be held April 20--21, 1986, in Brighton, England. The Foreign Agricultural Service will sponsor a U.S. pavilion at this exhibition. HELFEX is an excellent vehicle for introducing health food products to the United Kingdom and European markets. Participants in the U.S. pavilion, which has grown from eight booths in 1984 to sixteen for 1986, will receive a variety of services including product label clearance, reduced space rental cost, consolidated product shipment to the show site, and pre-show publicity in the United Kingdom. For details concerning participation in HELFEX, please contact Fred Kessel, Export Programs Division, FAS (202) 447-3031.

Citrus and Products

--Tunisia's 1985/86 citrus crop is forecast at a record 230,000 tons, up 19 percent over a year ago. The increased production is attributed to abundant and timely precipitation earlier in the year and to a new irrigation system. Oranges make up approximately two-thirds of Tunisia's citrus harvest, with the balance fairly evenly divided between tangerines, lemons, and grapefruit. Tunisia's citrus exports, however, consist entirely of Maltese oranges. Despite a reported shortage of refrigerated shipping capacity, Tunisian exports during the 1985/86 season are expected to approach 75,000 tons, compared to only 42,000 tons in 1984/85. This year's export program calls for the movement of 50,000 tons to France, 10,000 tons to Persian Gulf states, and 15,000 tons to Eastern Europe.

--Tens of thousands of tons of citrus were damaged when Hurricane Kate passed over Cuba on November 19, according to Cuban newspaper reports. Damaged fruit, originally destined for export, were being shipped to Havana for sale at reduced prices according to the reports.

Fresh Non-Citrus Fruit

--Finland has set opening dates for imports of apples and pears at November 30 and November 7, 1985, respectively. Last season's opening dates were December 1 for apples and November 10 for pears.

--Sweden's 1985/86 import opening date for pears is November 8, 1985. As a result of a good domestic apple crop, the opening date for apples is expected to be much later than last season's January 17th date.

--Norway has set October 21, 1985-June 16, 1986 as the import period for strawberries, raspberries, cherries, gooseberries, and red and black currants.

--INCOMEX, the Government of Colombia's Institute of Foreign Commerce, has reduced the validity of import licenses for apples from 90 days to 60 days.

--A severe frost and subsequent hailstorm in October caused extensive damage to Argentine apple and pear orchards in Neuquen and Rio Negro Provinces. The frost occurred 15-20 days prior to fruit setting for apples. As a result, the 1985/86 Argentine harvest is not expected to exceed 600,000 tons, 35 percent below the average crop range of 900,000-950,000 tons. Tree damage in apple orchards was negligible. Damage to pears was more extensive as the frost occurred only 8-10 days prior to fruit setting. Reportedly, most of the early-blossoming varieties were lost. Prospects appear more favorable for the Winter Bartlett and D'Anjou crops that blossomed later. Total production is now forecast at around 60,000 to 70,000 tons, about 60 percent below the normal 160,000 to 170,000 tons.

--The Canadian Minister of Agriculture announced a federal program to assist apple producers and processors in shipping surplus apples to Nova Scotia. A lack of sufficient processing facilities from the large 1985 crop has resulted in a 12,000 metric ton surplus of juice apples in Ontario and Quebec. At the same time, processors in Nova Scotia are faced with a shortage resulting from a small crop. The 452,000 Canadian dollar ($328,000) program will help the industry offset transportation costs. Agriculture Canada will pay two-thirds of the shipping charges up to a maximum of Can$ 45 per ton from Ontario and Can$ 35 per ton from Quebec. The processor will pay the rest. The program expires on December 31, 1985.

--The EPA has proposed the reestablishment of a tolerance level for ethlylene dibromide (EDB) for imported mangoes. The tolerance level of 30 parts per million (ppm) would be effective until September 30, 1986 with the possibility of extension for an additional year. The action was taken because of the severe economic impact of the EDB ban on certain countries, especially Haiti and Mexico. A 30 day comment period on the proposal ends on December 27, 1985.

Dried Fruit and Nuts

--Dried prune production in the United States, France and Yugoslavia, the three major commercial producers in the Northern Hemisphere, is expected to total 162,500 tons in 1985, down 16 percent or about 30,000 tons from 1984. The smaller output will be partially offset by larger carryin stocks. A production, supply, and distribution table appears in the statistical section.

Other Processed Fruit

--The United States and the European Community have settled their trade dispute on canned fruit. In 1984 a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) panel found that the EC subsidy scheme for canned fruit impaired tariff concessions previously granted to the United States for canned peaches and fruit cocktail. The panel suggested that the United States and the EC negotiate a settlement of the dispute based on the panel report.

On Nov. 29, 1985, agreement was reached between the 2 parties. The EC noted that it had autonomously reduced the subsidy for canned pears during the past 3 years and that the quantity of canned pears benefitting from the subsidy was limited by quota. The EC confirmed that for the marketing year beginning in July, 1986, the processing subsidy for canned peaches would be reduced by 25 percent (to 146.25 ECUs per metric ton). For subsequent marketing years, the EC has made assurances that the subsidy would be fixed in such a way as not to subsidize the processing operation for peaches in syrup, either canned as such or as part of fruit mixtures.

--The Greek Ministry of Agriculture estimates 1985/86 table olive production at 45,000 tons, 30 percent below last season's outturn of 64,000 tons. Minimum prices have been increased sharply for the new season and exporters who sell below the set minimum level will lose their claim for interest rate subsidies and state export incentives. The new minimum prices (according to size) are 34.5-90 drachmae/kilogram for green olives; 57.5-109 drachmae/kilogram for black; 33-73 drachmae/kilogram for light; and 60.5-130 drachmae/kilogram for quality Kalamate olives. To facilitate marketing, cooperative organizations receive a subsidy of 5.50-6.50 drachmae/kilogram according to quality. ($1.00= 152 drachmae).

Vegetables

--Italy's 1985 pack of tomato products could be above the level forecast by USDA (Horticultural Products Circular, July 1985). High temperatures and unusually dry weather through September enhanced tomato production and extended the canning season.

--The vegetable area in Mexico's Sinaloa state will decline by about 20 percent in the 1985/86 season, according to sources at the National Union of Vegetable Producers (UNPH). Tomato acreage is expected to drop the same percentage as total vegetables. The decline is attributed to low profits for tomatoes last season and reduced financing this year. In the 1984/85 season the volume of vegetable and melon imports dropped by 9 percent. In 1985/86 vegetable and melon imports from Mexico are expected to decline due to the lower production in Sinaloa.

U.S. Vegetable and Melon Imports from Mexico
(Marketing Year Begins in October)

	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
	Metric Tons			1,000 Dollars		
Tomatoes............	314,745	377,127	368,889	223,448	171,351	164,216
Cucumbers...........	156,010	165,750	163,245	50,919	33,599	81,059
Peppers.............	62,080	91,264	97,183	43,704	78,386	85,868
Squash..............	50,995	57,546	51,338	26,828	22,345	21,410
Egg Plant...........	16,241	17,564	8,669	14,374	7,918	8,984
Green Beans.........	8,727	9,653	9,930	6,368	10,361	7,313
Other Vegetables....	143,991	227,594	183,038	51,620	71,279	70,730
Watermelon..........	85,286	125,879	95,727	12,487	12,261	13,584
Cantaloupe..........	70,175	99,504	88,371	24,624	27,907	24,137
Other Melons........	12,314	19,877	22,098	1,874	4,087	4,483
Total...............	920,564	1,191,758	1,088,488	456,246	439,494	481,784

Nursery Products

--Colombia's largest plantation of ornamental plants was heavily damaged by the eruption of the Volcano Nevado del Ruiz. The U.S. Agricultural Counselor in Bogota reports that losses were very high. Major buildings were filled with mud and water, and fields were inundated.

Wine, Beer, and Hops

--The Government of West Germany estimates 1985 wine must production at only 5.3 million hectoliters (mhl), 34 percent below a year earlier and nearly a third of the record 1982 output of 15.4 mhl. Unusually low winter temperatures, followed by spring hail damage and summer drought contributed to the sharp drop in production. However, the quality of the 1985 crop is good, with 59 percent of the must suitable for high quality "Kabinett" or better wines. Market prices are much higher for the 1985 crop, but farmers still will not be able to match last year's revenues because of the reduced quantity available for sale.

--French wine production for 1985 has been revised upward from early season poor prospects. Production is now anticipated to reach 67.1 million hectoliters, 5 percent greater than 1984, but slightly below the 1980-84 average. The higher estimate largely reflects increased output of ordinary red table wines in the Languedoc-Roussillon region. Production of all ordinary table wines are expected to be 1 percent above 1984, while quality wines are likely to show a 10 percent gain. The quality of 1985 production is said to be excellent.

--Spain's 1985 wine production totaled 30 million hectoliters (mhl), 15 percent below a year earlier as a result of a severe drought last summer and fall. Substantial reductions are expected for the Castile-La Mancha, Levante and Estremadura regions, but vintages of the quality Rioja and Sherry wines will likely be up by 30 and 7 percent, respectively. Spain's wine exports in 1984 totaled 6.63 mhl, compared with 6.02 mhl in 1983. The USSR was the major recipient of the 1984 shipments with 1.07 mhl, followed by the United Kingdom with 0.85 mhl. Exports to the United States totaled 0.34 mhl.

OUTLOOK FOR HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS

The USDA, is forecasting Fiscal Year (FY) 1986 exports of horticultural products at $2.7 billion. The forecast is up about $100 million from last fiscal year, but still well below the record exports of $3.1 billion in FY 1981. The value of exports of products in the horticultural group were virtually the same during fiscal years 1984 and 1985, making FY 1985 the first year in four in which export sales did not decline. 1/ This, in its own negative way, is a positive omen for the current season.

The turnaround in the value of the dollar is the most encouraging sign that export prospects are brighter. The dollar began weakening after a September 1985 meeting of the finance ministers of the United States, Japan, Britain, and France. The ministers agreed to coordinate their actions on international currency markets to moderate the strength of the dollar. The results appear below.

Foreign Currency Units per U.S. Dollar

Country	Nov. 1984	May 1985	Nov. 1985	Percentage Change Nov. to Nov.
Canada.............. :	1.32	1.38	1.37	+ 4
Japan............... :	243	252	205	-16
West Germany........ :	2.99	3.11	2.59	-13
Hong Kong........... :	7.80	7.80	7.80	0
United Kingdom...... :	0.81	0.80	0.71	-12
Netherlands......... :	3.37	3.52	2.92	-13
France.............. :	9.17	9.47	7.90	-14

Unfortunately, the U.S. dollar remains unusually strong against the Canadian dollar. Canada is the largest single market for U.S. horticultural exports.

General economic conditions in major export markets are expected to have a mixed effect on export prospects in 1986. The continued weakness of the Canadian dollar will be exacerbated by the expected sharp decline in the growth of personal consumption expenditures in 1986. In contrast, exports to Japan and West Germany are likely to be spurred by the increased value of the yen and mark and planned tax reductions which will increase consumer spending.

The Hong Kong market is likely to experience continued growth, paralleling the expected strong economy, but a possible economic slowdown caused by a decline in Hong Kong merchandise exports to the United States and China could put a damper on this market.

1/ Official trade data show little change in horticultural exports between FY 1984 and FY 1985. In reality exports increased somewhat but the undercounting of exports to Canada apparently increased. U.S. data show a 16 percent drop in horticultural exports to Canada in FY 1985, while Canadian import data for the same period show a drop of less than 5 percent.

Singapore, another key market in the Far East, will probably experience a moderate recovery from its dismal economic performance in 1985. This should lead to increased U.S. exports in 1986, although continued weakness in the Singapore dollar may counter this effect.

In West Europe, export prospects to France should improve with a slight economic recovery and a much stronger franc, while the United Kingdom market is likely to continue to decline with a stagnant economy. Scandanavian markets should improve with stronger currencies, but only moderate economic growth.

The outlook for Saudi Arabia and other Persian Gulf markets is poor, with expected continued declines in oil income and the slowing down of major capital construction projects. The foreign labor force employed on these projects was an important source of growth in food demand. The Latin American market will likely continue to stagnate due to weak economies and import restrictions.

U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS BY CATEGORY
Fiscal Years 1/, Millions of Dollars

COMMODITY GROUP	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86
Fresh Citrus.........	413	398	430	413	426	446
Fresh Noncitrus Fruit	428	386	383	347	300	306
Melons...............	19	24	24	21	19	22
Canned Fruit.........	139	108	101	75	63	70
Dried Fruit..........	232	207	181	162	164	179
Frozen Fruit.........	22	24	18	14	11	13
Citrus Juice.........	189	178	169	173	150	151
Noncitrus Fruit Juice	52	53	53	50	49	57
Other Prepared Fruit.	22	18	19	17	19	22
Fresh Vegetables.....	319	331	276	297	232	231
Canned Vegetables....	127	139	122	111	99	98
Frozen Vegetables....	85	94	95	98	92	100
Dehydrated Vegetables	75	87	75	78	68	72
Tree Nuts............	501	387	352	372	512	516
Hops and Products....	103	73	62	61	53	51
Nursery Products.....	72	72	71	66	58	51
Wine and Beer........	95	75	72	54	70	75
Misc. Products.......	188	196	185	198	220	238
TOTAL............	3,084	2,851	2,689	2,606	2,607	2,698

1/ Fiscal years end on Sept. 30 of the year indicated.

Export earnings from fresh citrus during FY 1986 are forecast at $450 million, 6 percent above a year earlier. Shipping volumes, particularly of oranges and grapefruit, are expected to be up sharply. Export demand for U.S. citrus will be strengthened during upcoming months by price moderation in relation to last year when price levels reacted markedly to crop shortfalls. Overseas importers should find current prices even more attractive when citrus fruit costs are converted to local currencies, especially in Japan, our leading export market.

Orange exports in FY 1986 are projected to reach 425,000 tons, 30,000 tons above last year. Movement to Japan again will increase in line with the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement of 1984. U.S. orange exports to Hong Kong will benefit significantly from this year's larger navel crop in California while shipments to Canada in FY 1986 also are expected to be up in response to the gradual recovery in Florida's harvest. Together, these three countries accounted for 87 percent of total U.S. export value for oranges during the past two years.

Grapefruit exports during FY 1986 are forecast at 260,000 tons, more than 60,000 tons above FY 1985. The improved export performance is linked directly to a favorable crop situation in Florida and strong buying interest in Japan and Western Europe. Japanese imports of grapefruit during 1985/86 are expected to increase by 45,000 tons over 1984/85, to about 160,000 tons. Close to 90 percent of Japan's grapefruit imports are supplied by the United States. Japan accounts for over one-half of U.S. exports of this citrus variety.

The success of this year's grapefruit shipping program to Japan is dependent on the extension of the four month (October-January) ,special use period for ethylene dibromide (EDB) on grapefruit exports by the Environmental Protection Agency. Fumigation with EDB is necessary because of the presence of the Caribbean fruit fly in Florida. While Japanese import regulations accept cold-treatment instead of EDB fumigation, Japanese importers are reluctant to contract for cold-treated fruit because of concern over fruit quality.

Grapefruit sales to Europe, mostly colored fruit versus the dominance of white grapefruit shipped to Japan, will exceed last year's levels according to early season sales indications. Tighter supplies in the Mediterranean region and a lower real cost for U.S. grapefruit to European importers are responsible for the larger movement.

U.S. lemon exports during FY 1986 are expected to maintain last year's export levels despite a 20 percent decline in the U.S. lemon crop. Close to 80 percent of all U.S. lemon exports are to Japan. Japanese consumption of lemons is dependent upon imports, nearly all of which are supplied by the United States. Because of reduced supplies and higher prices, Japanese lemon imports fell sharply in recent months. As the seasonal supply situation in the United States improves and the Japanese yen continues to strengthen against the U.S. dollar, Japanese buying interest will be stimulated and U.S. lemon movement to Japan will recover to more normal volumes.

Exports of citrus juice fell by 13 percent in FY 1985. The largest export markets for U.S. citrus juice are Canada and Japan. Orange juice sales during the upcoming year will meet stiff competition from Brazil, particularly in price sensitive, bulk markets. The outlook for grapefruit juice exports in FY 1986 is somewhat brighter thanks to the possibility of larger sales in Europe due to reduced export supplies in Israel and the elimination of the import quota in Japan.

Exports of apples are expected to be lower, reflecting smaller U.S. production and increasing foreign competition. Sales to Taiwan and other Far East destinations have been facing strong competition from Chile, Australia, New Zealand and British Columbia. Exports to Saudi Arabia have declined sharply in response to the economic slowdown there. Shipments to Canada may be sluggish in view of a larger Canadian crop and unfavorable currency exchange rates. Supplies in Washington State and in the Northeast will be less than a year earlier, but the Midwest (mainly Michigan) had a good harvest this season. Michigan apples are usually not a major factor in the offshore export market.

Exports of pears will likely show little change from a year earlier. Sales to Middle East markets have been hurt by reduced purchasing power and unsettled economies brought about by declining oil revenues. Canada's ban on the fungicide amitraz is hurting sales to that market. Exportable supplies have been adversely affected by lower U.S. production this year.

Kiwifruit exports in FY 1986 are forecast to reach 6,000 tons, up 14 percent from the record level registered in the previous year. However, as production of kiwifruit in major U.S. markets such as Japan, Australia, and France, increases and more fruit is utilized domestically, exports of U.S. kiwi will rise at a less rapid pace than in the early years of the industry.

Although canned deciduous fruit exports have declined dramatically in recent years, FY 1986 might show a slight turnaround if the dollar continues to weaken. A good cling peach pack and better-than-expected pear production has lead to price moderation, and vigorous promotion in some Pacific Rim countries has increased sales. Devaluations and subsidies in other producing countries, however, ensure continued intense competition.

With more than adequate supplies to draw on, U.S. raisin exports should show some additional growth in FY 1986 after a strong surge this past year, especially if the dollar continues to weaken. Not much change is expected in the unit value of raisin exports. Most of the growth in sales last year occurred in the eight West European countries targeted for a special promotion effort by the USDA and the raisin industry. Since the promotion program is continuing, some further growth in sales can be expected.

Prospects are that U.S. sales to Japan, the largest U.S. export market, could be up by 10 percent but they will face strong competition from South Africa and Australia. The U.S. raisin industry may be able to move additional fruit into Canada if U.S. raisin prices remain reasonably competitive. Sales to Middle Eastern countries are expected to remain small because of stiff competition from Turkey.

The opportunity to expand U.S. dried prune exports during FY 1986 by about 20 percent over last year's poor showing seems good in view of the reductions in output forecast for other major Northern Hemisphere suppliers. Production in Yugoslavia, which is experiencing its third consecutive year of serious disease and weather problems, is off by 20 percent while French production will be down 38 percent from last season's record output. The European Community, Japan, and Canada will continue as the major overseas markets for U.S. dried prunes.

Exports of fresh vegetables are expected to be flat in FY 86. However, onion exports are likely to drop by one third, since onion production in Hokkaido, Japan was 26 percent higher this year. Canada is the major market for most U.S. fresh vegetable exports. Over the past five years, about 83 percent of recorded fresh vegetable exports went to Canada. The continued strength of the U.S. dollar and increased vegetable production in Canada is likely to keep exports at the same level as last year. Exports to secondary markets in the Carribean and Pacific Rim are expected to show little growth.

Frozen vegetable exports are expected to rise slightly this year. Exports of frozen french fries to Japan are the main contributing factor. Since FY 1980, frozen french fry exports have grown over 80 percent. Promotional activities in Japan have been successful and should continue to stimulate growth throughout the eighties. Market research and promotional activity in Hong Kong, Singapore, Korea, and Taiwan should also enhance growth within this decade. Unlike frozen french fries, frozen corn exports are expected to be flat, but with prices rising about 10 percent.

Exports of canned vegetables are expected to remain unchanged in FY 1986. Canned corn exports to the EC and Japan have slowed in the last few years. In 1984, Japan had a large domestic pack which reduced demand for imports. In the EC, exports have been affected for two reasons. First, the strong U.S. dollar has weakened European demand for canned corn and, second, it has made domestic production more competitive.

Exports of tree nuts are expected to rise five percent in quantity and two percent in value in FY 1986. September and October 1985 in-shell walnut exports to the EC were up by 20 percent over last season as exporters tried to beat an October 31 deadline for agreement on the U.S.-EC citrus trade dispute. The agreement was not reached and as a result the EC's import tariff on in-shell walnuts from the United States was raised from 8 to 30 percent ad valorem as a counter-retaliatory measure. Thus, for the complete fiscal year, exports to the EC are likely to be down sharply from last year's total. Only partly compensating this loss are increased exports to Spain.

The quantity of almond exports is expected to increase in FY 1986. U.S. exporters ended last fiscal year by offering prices that undersold Spain as well as Italy. The poor hazelnut crop in Turkey, combined with the low export price of almonds, should continue to stimulate European demand this year. Thus almond prices will remain low, but export volume should increase as U.S. shippers attempt to move their heavy stocks.

Pistachio production is short this season, therefore exports are expected to decline. Promotional activities for pistachios have continued in Europe and the Pacific Rim. Market expansion in North Africa and the Middle East also should help increase tree nut exports in the future.

The decline in wine exports could be halted if efforts to weaken the dollar are successful and exporters take advantage of promoting quality U.S. wines following the diethylene glycol scandal of several European exporters. Japan continues to be a promising market and has replaced the United Kingdom as the second largest recipient of U.S. wine exports. Canada, however, remains the largest buyer, accounting for about 40 percent of the total. Although European wine production was down in 1985, strong competition remains as there are large stocks available for the export market.

The export outlook for U.S. hops and hop extract for 1985/86 is expected to be down slightly from a year ago. Exports are forecast to reach about $51 million, down 4 percent from the previous year. The continued decline in hop exports was caused by a reduction in domestic acreage, high brewery stock levels, a producer shift to higher alpha acid varieties, and keen competition from other exporting countries.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS
Fiscal Years, 1984 and 1985 actual and 1986 forecast 1/

COMMODITY	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
	-1,000 metric tons-			------$ million------		
Grapefruit..........	257	199	260	96	87	104
Lemons..............	153	147	145	97	88	87
Oranges & Temples...	384	396	425	210	236	238
Apples..............	229	205	170	124	109	94
Raisins.............	52	61	65	70	86	91
Dried Prunes........	53	46	55	66	64	70
Canned Corn.........	59	58	58	49	45	44
Frozen Corn.........	36	34	34	23	22	24
Frozen French Fries.	57	57	64	41	41	45
Almonds, shelled....	62	125	137	200	317	329
Almonds, prepared...	20	25	28	74	74	79
Walnuts, inshell....	32	46	40	40	63	50

1/ Fiscal years end on Sept. 30 of the year indicated.

U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION
FY 1976 - 1985
(1000 DOLLARS)

COUNTRY	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
CANADA............	518,196	575,855	644,671	642,574	698,045	848,263	832,018	824,550	805,109	676,026
JAPAN.............	179,867	200,669	274,368	358,626	381,919	462,652	478,812	468,878	482,764	492,488
GERMANY, FED. REP.	101,673	127,589	138,695	151,868	295,309	261,011	179,294	136,709	136,855	166,470
HONG KONG.........	57,565	66,888	87,206	102,988	121,105	147,253	143,397	140,C49	140,061	155,978
UNITED KINGDOM....	83,048	82,457	61,714	73,411	114,507	101,508	94,539	89,907	102,012	88,970
USSR..............	1C,104	18,945	20,919	10,994	29,633	34,844	18,977	4,552	7,580	71,466
NETHERLANDS.......	52,121	66,968	59,132	60,542	94,100	93,023	85,268	88,154	69,804	67,961
FRANCE............	49,973	75,647	59,943	53,355	105,991	109,907	81,356	76,594	68,928	66,962
SAUDI ARABIA......	9,649	13,322	41,441	53,635	65,950	84,194	83,900	79,189	77,370	66,225
AUSTRALIA.........	12,385	13,503	14,758	17,376	20,344	30,218	36,493	40,631	46,179	44,462
SINGAPORE.........	12,933	15,835	22,170	25,307	34,737	43,745	45,590	46,124	47,400	43,218
MEXICO............	25,245	18,639	24,565	30,185	43,395	77,194	50,231	18,590	28,272	42,739
BAHAMAS...........	8,069	9,084	11,243	13,738	17,571	16,250	18,426	17,309	18,920	38,772
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	4,480	3,721	7,546	21,285	65,090	65,078	41,789	53,417	36,703	38,488
SWEDEN............	46,687	45,684	47,565	49,269	66,939	70,100	54,819	48,174	42,733	37,064
NETHL. ANTILLES...	7,894	10,604	13,464	19,004	20,808	23,400	30,033	31,416	32,382	29,119
SWITZERLAND.......	14,374	18,455	21,551	23,441	40,192	38,296	31,085	29,393	25,909	26,963
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	2,866	4,140	7,128	9,852	15,791	22,405	22,455	18,290	23,793	24,529
MALAYSIA..........	2,507	3,635	5,596	6,299	9,447	12,851	15,511	23,595	24,380	23,334
ITALY.............	13,874	16,227	17,637	18,039	37,030	30,802	22,842	20,481	18,724	23,052
BERMUDA...........	5,174	5,982	8,350	10,704	13,666	14,439	17,467	21,472	22,159	21,625
SPAIN.............	14,259	14,249	9,452	17,833	24,210	26,313	27,276	27,371	15,904	20,915
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	2C,196	21,267	19,414	17,819	29,975	36,900	20,648	17,338	14,496	19,810
NORWAY............	14,370	14,499	18,939	22,329	30,480	28,234	28,557	22,854	21,196	19,790
ALGERIA...........	.	3,639	2,803	18	3,202	4,070	58	418	8,596	18,383
PANAMA............	7,534	8,069	8,904	10,805	13,740	14,404	14,439	16,507	16,727	17,854
DENMARK...........	13,193	15,025	17,012	20,531	21,396	23,097	15,814	14,971	14,885	17,300
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	1,248	1,621	8,028	7,473	8,500	12,215	14,544	12,C75	12,603	16,891
VENEZUELA.........	17,742	24,023	29,495	29,306	37,974	56,079	64,436	43,300	15,476	15,542
LW & WW ISLANDS...	1,194	2,341	2,815	4,035	5,850	8,740	10,270	9,596	12,167	13,898
FINLAND...........	11,561	11,182	12,265	11,701	23,428	26,319	17,890	13,718	13,836	13,014
NEW ZEALAND.......	6,932	5,547	7,766	9,028	9,112	12,595	12,747	13,324	13,141	11,979
BRAZIL............	6,230	6,167	9,092	9,311	10,940	11,796	16,922	12,788	10,069	10,696
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	3,625	5,635	4,387	7,052	9,353	15,854	17,473	18,178	15,821	10,663
KUWAIT............	3,542	3,866	4,621	9,191	7,818	11,979	9,440	9,416	10,444	10,506
REST OF WORLD.....	88,940	104,041	131,137	136,371	171,442	207,894	196,572	179,299	152,928	143,517
TOTAL WORLD	1,429,249	1,635,519	1,875,791	2,065,295	2,698,990	3,083,921	2,851,388	2,688,625	2,606,324	2,606,668

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

MEDITERRANEAN CITRUS OUTLOOK

Total 1985/86 citrus production in the major exporting countries of the Mediterranean Basin is forecast at 12.9 million tons, an 8 percent gain over last season's low level. Fruit availability of all citrus varieties with the exception of grapefruit will be much improved this year. The increase in citrus production is most marked in Spain and Italy. The Spanish crop is significantly larger than the freeze-reduced 1984/85 harvest although still 13 percent below the 1983/84 record outturn. Italy's larger citrus outturn largely is due to the alternate bearing tendency of its citrus trees. Citrus production in Morocco in 1985/86 is projected at a record level, 14 percent above last year's drought-reduced harvest. While dryness continued into the 1985/86 season, irrigation water supplies are improved.

Not all countries in the region are expected to experience larger citrus harvests this year. The Greek orange crop will decline sharply while Turkish oranges and lemons will be in short supply. In Israel, citrus production in 1985/86 is forecast to decline to the lowest level since 1980/81.

Export shipments by the Mediterranean producers as a group in 1985/86 are forecast at 4.3 million tons, up sharply from 3.8 million tons in 1984/85. Almost all of the gain will be recorded by Spain, thanks to a return to more normal fruit availabilities in that country. Spain, the region's dominant fresh citrus exporter, normally exports about 60 percent of its crop. Most of these shipments go to markets within the European Community. Morocco, Italy, and Israel should enjoy a slight improvement in their export sales in 1985/86, while exports by Turkey, Greece, and Cyprus are likely to decline.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN: CITRUS PRODUCTION AND TRADE
1984/85 and FORECAST FOR 1985/86
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Country	Oranges		Tangerines		Lemons		Grapefruit	
	1984/85	1985/86	1984/85	1985/86	1984/85	1985/86	1984/85	1985/86
Cyprus								
Production.....:	147	158	4	3	42	45	89	93
Exports........:	108	98	---	---	23	32	69	67
Egypt								
Production.....:	1,182	1,200	104	105	1	1	2	2
Exports........:	159	200	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece								
Production.....:	775	650	51	52	155	166	5	5
Exports........:	245	200	1	2	79	75	---	---
Israel								
Production.....:	880	850	99	110	60	60	383	360
Exports........:	366	380	33	40	22	22	118	110
Italy								
Production.....:	1,865	2,000	360	450	710	765	9	10
Exports........:	150	150	3	5	190	200	1	1
Morocco								
Production.....:	686	758	244	306	18	18	5	6
Exports........:	403	401	136	154	2	2	---	---
Spain								
Production.....:	1,365	1,890	947	1,000	325	450	12	14
Exports........:	560	1,000	685	700	225	300	5	5
Turkey								
Production.....:	760	700	219	210	240	200	21	20
Exports........:	53	40	46	40	103	80	18	17
Total								
Production.....:	7,660	8,206	2,028	2,236	1,551	1,705	526	510
Exports........:	2,044	2,469	904	941	644	711	211	200

WORLD RAISIN SITUATION

The world raisin/sultana supply balance could tighten slightly during the current year (1985/86) compared with 1984/85 because of lower carryin stocks. With global consumption showing a modest upward trend, due in part to the declining value of the dollar and promotional efforts by producing countries, carryover stocks at the end of 1985/86 could again be down substantially. Prices were rising rapidly in November. Among the major producing countries, larger crops are being harvested in Greece, Turkey, and Mexico.

United States Preliminary estimates place the 1985 U.S. raisin crop at about 301,200 tons (sweatbox basis), down marginally from the 303,000 tons harvested last year and well below the 361,500 tons harvested in 1983. Increased competition abroad for raisin exports and a declining crush for wine led to a rapid buildup in raisin stocks and declining prices in recent years. As a result, drastic efforts are underway in the United States to bring supply back into balance with demand, largely through a reduction in area. Some acreages have been abandoned while other growers are participating in a grower financed diversion program.

Due to the larger carryin in both free stocks and reserve pool tonnages from last year and the larger than normal crop production this year, the Raisin Advisory Committee has again recommended the establishment of reserve pools for raisins, based on estimated crop production in excess of expected sales for each type.

Turkey's 1985 sultana harvest is estimated at 125,000 tons compared to last year's below normal 80,000 ton crop. Initial field surveys conducted last July gave rise to the prospect that output could reach 145,000 tons, but unfavorable weather conditions later substantially reduced expected yields. Fruit size was also smaller. A gradual expansion in growing area and improved cultural practices are mainly responsible for the larger sultana crops now being harvested in Turkey.

Some 80,000 tons of sultanas were exported from Turkey in 1984/85, 6,000 tons above the previous year. Not only was Turkey's entire crop for the year sold, but exporters, unable to buy sultanas in the local market at competitive prices, had to import 3,000 tons from Greek and Iranian sources for re-export in order to fill contractual obligations. Export sales in 1985/86, which totaled more than 25,000 tons as of early November, are running well ahead of last season. Many of the early season sales have been to the EC, which took 60-70 percent of 1984/85 exports, because even when the maximum countervailing duty of $200 per ton was added to the $680 per ton F.O.B. value, the landed cost of good quality No. 9 fruit was below the Minimum Import Price (MIP). Now that the MIP has been raised and the quantity of Standard No. 9 fruit is no longer in short supply, the rate of sales to the EC markets may decline in favor of Greece and the suppliers of higher quality--such as the United States--at prices above the MIP. During 1985/86 sultana sales to the USSR could more than double last year's volume at 10,000 to 12,000 tons, while China, a new market, may take more than 5,000 tons.

Although the 1985/86 sultana support price for No. 9 fruit was raised by 80,000 liras per ton to 290,000 liras ($520), the support price actually declined by 4 percent in dollar terms. This decline, coupled with the progressive devaluation of the lira against foreign currencies, especially the dollar, has helped Turkish exporters remain very competitive in world markets. Assuming processing and packaging costs of $130, an export tax of $80, and a free market purchase price of $470, Turkish sultanas could be offered to foreign buyers at $680 per ton, FOB.

For the 1985/86 season the Turkish government has reduced the export tax on raisins from $90 to $80 per ton. In 1984/85, shipments to the Far East and the United States were exempt from the export tax.

Greece/European Community. Output from the 1985 Greek sultana crop is expected to be about 85,000 tons, 27 percent above the abnormally small 1984 crop. This should be adequate to meet normal requirements, but it will leave virtually no year-end stocks. Quality may be down slightly as early season deliveries to cooperatives were high in moisture (18-20%) and foreign material. Area has remained unchanged over the past three years at about 31,000 hectares as expansion is prohibited under EC regulations. Vine density is currently being reduced to facilitate aeration and easier pruning.

The minimum grower price (MPG) for the 1985/86 marketing year is unchanged in terms of European Currency Units (ECU's) from last season, but it is about 13 percent higher in terms of drachmae. Processers who pay growers the minimum price are eligible to receive a 660.3 ECU/MT processing subsidy, down 16.6 percent from 1984/85.

EC RAISIN SUBSIDY SCHEME
(Indicated currency per metric ton)

SEASON	MGP	SUBSIDY	NET COST OF FRUIT	GREEN EXCHANGE	NET COST OF FRUIT	DOLLAR EXCHANGE	NET COST OF FRUIT
	ECU	ECU	ECU	DRA/ECU	DRA	DRA/$	$
1981/82	1171.8	115.9	1055.9	61.4454	64880	57.03	1137.65
1982/83	1331.7	361.4	970.3	66.5526	64576	70.57	915.06
1983/84	1331.7	544.4	787.3	77.2479	60817	98.67	616.37
1984/85	1331.7	755.5	576.2	90.5281	52162	128.48	406.00
1985/86	1331.7	660.3	671.4	102.3450	68714	134.00	512.79

Dollar exchange on Dec. 31 except for 1985/86 which is Nov. 25.
Net cost of fruit makes no allowance for processing losses which should raise cost about 12 %.

The new EC provisions for the 1985/86 marketing year also raised the MIP for imports from third countries by 10 percent to 1,232 ECU/MT ($1,061 at late November exchange rates). Raisins/sultanas arriving in the EC at less than the MIP are assessed progressively higher countervailing charges up to the maximum differential. In October, the maximum countervailing duty on third country imports arriving in the EC at below MIP levels was raised from 234 ECU's to 349 ECU's per ton, equivalent to an increase from $202 to $301. This was done to prevent low cost Turkish sultanas from capturing too large a portion of the EC market. Even after payment of the maximum differential, Turkish sultanas were entering the EC at well below the MIP.

Raisin Prices in Selected Countries
(Converted to Dollars per Metric Ton)

Country	Season	Exchange Rate 1/	Price Paid to Grower	Subsidy	Net Cost of Fruit to Processor 2/
Greece	1984/85	125.94	890	543	347
	1985/86	151.90	855	445	410
Turkey	1984/85	435.93	482	--	482 3/
	1985/86	557.70	520	--	520 4/
United States	1984/85 5/	--	640	--	640
	1985/86 6/	--	700	--	700

1/ Market rate December 1984 and November 25, 1985. 2/ Does not include allowance for weight loss during processing. 3/ In addition a tax of $90/MT was levied on most exports. 4/ In addition a tax of $80/MT was levied on exports. 5/ Based on the blended cost of free tonnage raisins purchased at a field price of $700/ST sweatbox basis and reserve pool raisins sold at $100/ST sweatbox basis. 6/ Based on the blended cost of free tonnage raisins purchased at a field price of $810/ST sweatbox basis and reserve pool raisins sold at $100/ST sweatbox basis.

Greek sultana growers reportedly were dissatisfied with the small price increase authorized for the current season, but with the 15 percent devaluation of the Greek drachma in October, growers' co-operatives may be able to extract above MIP returns from packers. Alternately, the export price of Greek sultanas could be reduced from $900-920 for No. 4 grade fruit to around $850 per ton, FOB which, if taken in conjunction with the higher MIP, should give Greek exports to the EC a more than adequate advantage.

Due to the small size of the 1984/85 harvest, year-end stocks of export quality sultanas were reduced to a negligible level. After allowing for domestic utilization and losses due to waste, foreign matter, and substandard fruit, about 77,000 tons would be available for export from the 1985 harvest. In 1984/85 exports totaled 60,000 tons, down from 85,000 tons the preceding season.

Greece: Sultana Exports
(Metric Tons)

Destination	1981	1982	1983	1984
European Community......	38,707	47,237	53,168	107,005
Other West Europe.......	723	2,681	2,925	5,001
U.S. & Canada...........	1,317	2,393	1,424	1,036
Australia...............	--	--	234	2,082
USSR....................	--	3,141	6,005	5,650
Other Eastern Europe....	21,148	12,520	6,943	8,940
Other...................	3,468	3,832	9,235	1,855
Total	65,363	71,804	79,934	131,569

Source: NIMEXE

Although calendar 1983 and 1984 figures are distorted because of the delay in shipments in late 1983, Greek sales to the EC, and especially West Germany and the United Kingdom, have increased because of the protection provided by the MIP. At the same time sales to third country markets have declined.

Mexico. Favorable weather during the growing and harvesting periods in the Caborca, Sonora region where 90 percent of Mexico's raisin grapes are grown resulted in a 20,000 ton raisin harvest during 1985/86. This would be nearly three times the size of the heavily rain damaged 1984/85 harvest. Fruit quality will also be much better. Fruit from about 7,000 hectares of the 17,000 hectares of wine grape vineyards near Caborca are processed into dried fruit. The balance is used for fresh consumption or processed into wine or brandy. Export volumes should more than triple as a result of the much larger supply of good quality raisins available at relatively attractive prices. Mexican raisin exporters are expected to focus on the United States market followed by Brazil, Colombia, Japan, and Peru. Export quality raisins are expected to cost about 38 or 39 cents/lb FOB packing plant.

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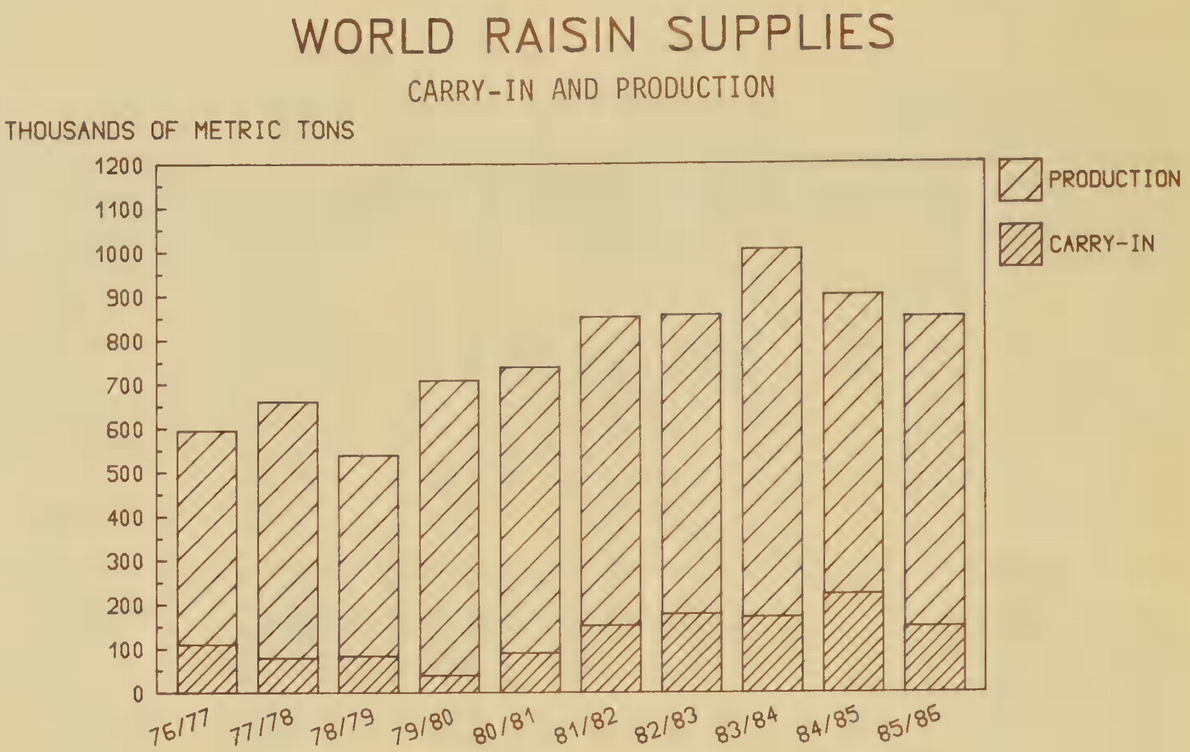

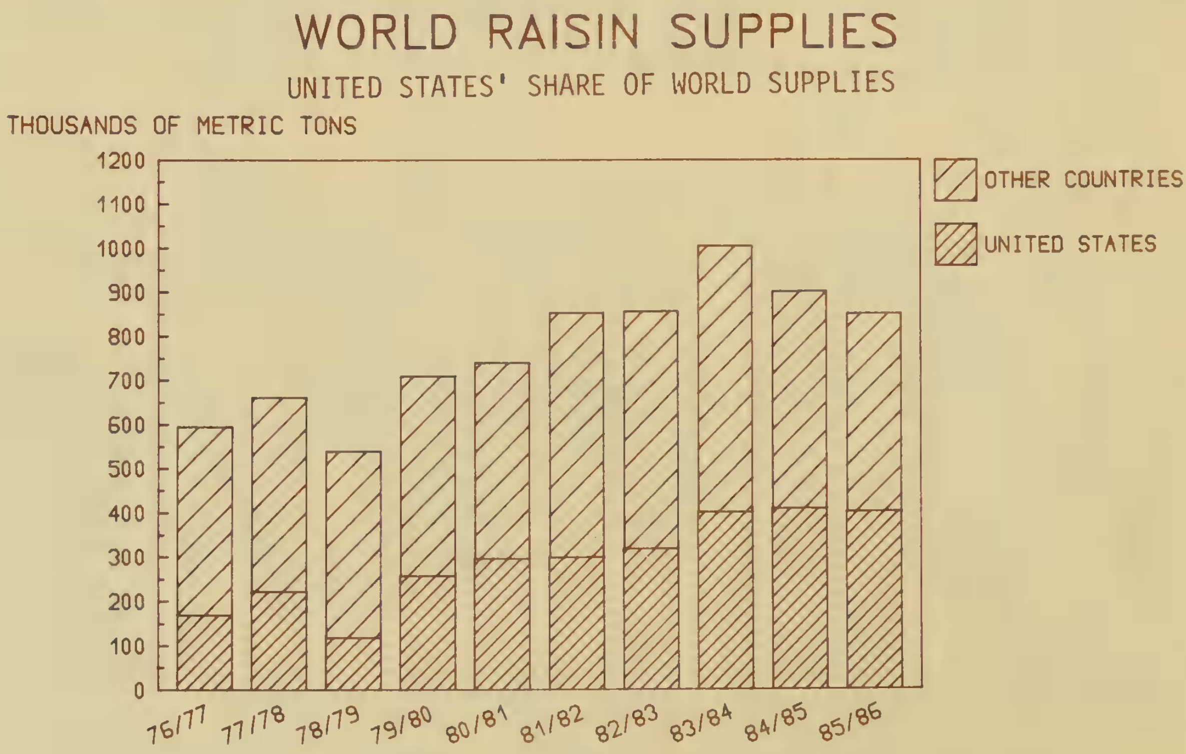

Total production in these two graphs includes 10 major raisin and sultana producing countries and is not from USDA data. Data for 1985/86 include 1985 crops in Northern Hemisphere countries and forecast 1986 harvests in the Southern Hemisphere.

RAISINS & SULTANAS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION
IN SELECTED NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY AND YEAR 1/	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION 2/	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
GREECE								
1983/84	60,000	103,000	0	163,000	85,000	35,000	43,000	163,000
1984/85	43,000	67,000	0	110,000	60,000	45,000	5,000	110,000
1985/86	5,000	85,000	0	90,000	75,000	13,000	2,000	90,000
TURKEY								
1983/84	3,000	100,000	0	103,000	86,000	10,000	7,000	103,000
1984/85	7,000	80,000	3,000	90,000	80,000	10,000	0	90,000
1985/86	0	125,000	0	125,000	90,000	15,000	20,000	125,000
MEXICO								
1983/84	0	9,120	1,217	10,337	5,670	4,667	0	10,337
1984/85	0	6,934	30	6,964	4,100	2,864	0	6,964
1985/86	0	20,000	15	20,015	13,000	7,015	0	20,015
UNITED STATES 3/								
1983/84	68,491	332,580	2,675	403,746	52,158	214,905	136,683	403,746
1984/85	136,683	272,610	645	409,938	59,311	219,164	131,463	409,938
1985/86	131,463	271,080	2,000	404,543	64,000	210,000	130,543	404,543
TOTAL								
1983/84	131,491	544,700	3,892	680,083	228,828	264,572	186,683	680,083
1984/85	186,683	426,544	3,675	616,902	203,411	277,028	136,463	616,902
1985/86	136,463	501,080	2,015	639,558	242,000	245,015	152,543	639,558

1/ Marketing years beginning in September. Data for 1985/86 are estimates. 2/ Domestic consumption figures include raisins used for feed and distillation purpose. 3/ U.S. production data have been converted to a packed weight basis in order to make them line up with the other supply and distribution elements. Production estimates on a sweatbox weight basis for 1983/84, 1984/85 and 1985/86, respectively, in metric tons, are 361,500, 302,900 and 301,200. U.S. trade data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

December 1985

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimate Division, FAS/USDA

FRENCH DRIED PRUNE PRODUCTION DECLINES

French dried prune production for the 1985/86 season is expected to drop 38 percent from the previous year's record output, and 18 percent below the average for the past five years (1980-84). A smaller prune crop is normal following a record harvest. Drought conditions in southwestern France also affected the crop adversely. Fruit quality was reported to be excellent. Sunny weather late in the summer significantly increased the sugar content of the fruit. Despite the drought, fruit size will be good with only 58 to 60 fruits per 500 grams, compared to a 68-72 count average.

The EC minimum grower price (MGP) was increased by 2 percent in terms of French francs in 1985/86 and is now equivalent to $1.49 per kg. (basis 66 fruit/500 grams). The processing subsidy was set 10.5 percent above the 1984/85 level at the equivalent of $0.45 per kg. As a result, the net cost of prunes to processors increased by 8.4 percent over the 1984/85 level.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM PRODUCER PRICE AND
PROCESSING SUBSIDY FOR DRIED PRUNES
(September/August Marketing Years)

Item	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
	French Francs/kg			
Minimum Producer Price 1/	10.408	11.179	11.827	12.05
Processing Subsidy.......	4.193	4.343	4.077	3.65
Average Dollar/Franc Exchange Rate 2/.......	7.26	8.29	8.80	8.52

1/ Basis 66 fruit per 500 grams. 2/ Average for August each year.

Local consumption of domestically grown prunes declined slightly in 1984/85 as consumers switched to imports in order to get the large sized prunes they prefer. In 1984/85, imports accounted for 15 percent of total domestic use, up from 11 percent in 1983/84. Consumption of domestically produced prunes is expected to increase slightly in 1985/86 due to the good quality of this year's crop and more intense market promotion of prune paste.

Despite the record 1984 harvest, French prune exports in 1984/85 fell 13 percent as sales to Algeria were nil. The loss was actually of California prunes re-exported by France to Algeria. At 7,200 tons, French sales to the other EC countries, mainly West Germany, Belgium/Luxembourg and the Netherlands, were up 19 percent over 1983/84. In spite of the sharply lower domestic production, exports are forecast to remain relatively high in 1985/86 because of the large stocks carried over from 1984/85.

While French imports of dried prunes dropped by 47 percent between 1983/84 and 1984/85 to 4,000 tons, the U.S. share of this volume rose by 10 percent to 69 percent. The increase occurred at the expense of Yugoslavia, whose prune shipments to France were off by two-thirds.

France: Exports and Imports of Dried Prunes
September-June 1/ 1983/84 and 1984/85
(Metric Tons)

EXPORTS			IMPORTS		
Destination	1983/84	1984/85	Origin	1983/84	1984/85
U.S.	-	44	U.S.	3,913	2,495
West Germany	2,104	1,700	Yugoslavia	2,628	939
Bel./Lux.	992	1,573	Other	148	241
Netherlands	1,020	1,150			
United Kingdom	390	926			
Denmark	783	848			
Italy	368	590			
Switzerland	100	117			
Algeria	3,152				
Other	588	687			
Total	9,497	7,635	Total	6,689	3,675

1/ Most of the French exports and imports of dried prunes occur during this period.

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DRIED PRUNES: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES, 1983/84-1985/86 1/
(METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY AND YEAR	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
FRANCE 2/								
1983/84	7,281	25,184	7,503	39,968	10,426	24,095	5,447	39,968
1984/85	5,447	38,900	4,000	48,347	8,200	24,600	15,547	48,347
1985/86	15,547	24,000	5,000	44,547	10,000	25,500	9,047	44,547
UNITED STATES 3/								
1983/84	47,075	131,540	743	179,358	52,724	79,944	46,690	179,358
1984/85	46,690	134,300	434	181,424	46,846	77,874	56,704	181,424
1985/86	56,704	132,500	500	189,704	48,000	80,000	61,704	189,704
YUOGOSLAVIA 4/								
1983/84	990	29,107	0	30,097	24,644	1,400	4,053	30,097
1984/85	4,053	20,000	0	24,053	20,891	1,950	1,212	24,053
1985/86	1,212	16,000	0	17,212	15,000	1,500	712	17,212
TOTAL								
1983/84	55,346	185,831	8,246	249,423	86,794	106,439	56,190	249,423
1984/85	56,190	193,200	4,434	253,824	75,937	104,424	73,463	253,824
1985/86	73,463	172,500	5,500	251,463	73,000	107,000	71,463	251,463

1/ All data are shown on a packed weight basis. 2/ Marketing years beginning September. 3/ Marketing years beginning in August. 4/ Marketing years beginning in October.

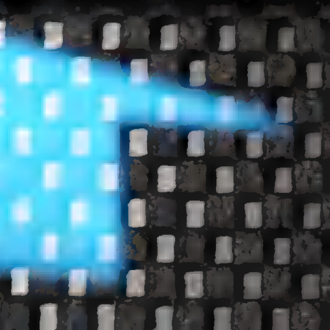
December 1985

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY EXPORT SUBSIDIES
FOR FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES, AND TREE NUTS
EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 22, 1985

Tariff No.	Description	Subsidy (ECU/100 Kg.) 1/
ex 07.01 M	Tomatoes	4.50
ex 08.02 A I	Sweet fresh oranges:	
	For export of varieties Biondo comune and Sanguigno comune to:	
	-- Countries or States with a planned economy in central or eastern Europe and Yugoslavia	8.00
	-- Other destinations	5.32
	For export of other varieties to:	
	-- Countries or States with a planned economy in central or eastern Europe and Yugoslavia	14.50
	-- Other destinations	9.67
ex 08.02 B II	Fresh mandarins	7.25
ex 08.02 C	Fresh lemons	
	For export to:	
	-- Countries or States with a planned economy in central or eastern Europe and Yugoslavia	12.00
	-- Other destinations	8.00
ex 08.04 A I	Table grapes:	
	-- Fresh, open ground	10.50
	-- Fresh, hothouse	19.34
ex 08.05 A II	Shelled almonds, other than bitter almonds	9.67
ex 08.05	Inshell walnuts	14.00
ex 08.05 G	Inshell hazelnuts	7.50
ex 08.05 G	Shelled hazelnuts	14.51
ex 08.06 A II	Apples other than cider apples:	
	For export to:	
	-- Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Malawi Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Somalia, Madagascar, Comoros, Mauritius, Sudan, Ethiopia, Jibuti, the countries of the Arabian peninsula 2/, Iran, Iraq, and Jordan	12.00
	-- Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia	12.00
	-- Countries and territories of Africa other than those mentioned above and South Africa, Syria, countries with a planned economy in central and eastern Europe, Yugoslavia, Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, Panama, Ecuador, Colombia, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Austria, the Faroe Islands, Finland and Greenland	4.00

1/ One ECU is equivalent to approximately $0.88.
2/ The 'countries of the Arabian peninsula' are considered to be the following, including the territories attached thereto: Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, the Sultanate of Oman, United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qawain, Fujairah, Ras Al Khaimah), Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen).



HOPS EXTRACT: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN SEPTEMBER)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1982	QUANTITY 1983	QUANTITY 1984	VALUE 1982	VALUE 1983	VALUE 1984
WORLD TOTAL.......	2,033	2,431	2,414:	29,424	34,027	30,213
CANADA.............	103	128	80:	816	1,871	1,417
EC-TEN.............	430	500	403:	5,246	5,447	4,742
NETHERLANDS.......	179	130	229:	2,533	2,070	3,177
GERMANY, FED. REP.	135	206	68:	1,566	1,992	722
IRELAND...........	53	35	58:	456	388	496
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	47	91	40:	481	506	273
FRANCE............	4	.	7:	24	.	58
UNITED KINGDOM....	12	37	1:	171	492	16
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	52	15	3:	702	188	30
SWITZERLAND.......	35	.	.:	519	.	.
SPAIN.............	17	15	.:	183	188	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	143	104	154:	4,074	1,529	3,426
PHILIPPINES.......	72	30	76:	3,096	554	2,246
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	.	14	23:	.	364	496
MALAYSIA..........	23	13	20:	236	206	256
SINGAPORE.........	28	28	21:	209	125	184
HONG KONG.........	4	16	7:	269	230	133
INDONESIA.........	5	2	6:	95	39	112
BRUNEI............	10	.	.:	161	.	.
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.	1,166	1,504	1,638:	16,673	22,407	18,681
MEXICO............	437	420	798:	5,898	6,808	7,548
VENEZUELA.........	97	111	149:	1,824	2,783	3,888
COLOMBIA..........	302	722	271:	3,356	9,325	3,181
ECUADOR...........	41	30	207:	657	952	1,428
BRAZIL............	81	86	115:	1,031	778	1,331
CHILE.............	38	27	32:	474	409	395
PERU..............	91	42	25:	2,366	504	367
ARGENTINA.........	47	17	14:	522	138	198
GUATEMALA.........	8	23	10:	56	230	138
URUGUAY...........	6	7	8:	127	74	74
PARAGUAY..........	.	.	5:	.	.	66
COSTA RICA........	.	2	3:	.	91	37
BOLIVIA...........	2	5	2:	19	64	29
HONDURAS..........	11	7	.:	206	88	.
PAÑAMA............	4	6	.:	112	161	.
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	40	25	4:	393	374	36
JAMAICA...........	25	11	2:	134	131	18
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	14	14	2:	255	243	10
OTHER..............	97	156	131:	1,520	2,212	1,880
NIGERIA...........	55	64	70:	1,046	1,263	961
WESTERN AFRICA....	.	.	27:	.	.	537
ZAIRE.............	13	12	8:	182	197	163
RWANDA............	11	19	13:	129	245	129
KENYA.............	10	.	5:	120	.	50
REP SOUTH AFRICA..	.	18	2:	.	69	7
CZECHOSLOVAKIA....	.	17	.:	.	80	.
CAMEROON..........	5	9	.:	9	181	.
CONGO.............	3	6	.:	34	65	.
BURUNDI...........	.	10	.:	.	108	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1984	OCTOBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					
APPLES........(JUL)	24,641	13,797	52,901	37,465	209,835
CANADA............	2,873	2,168	11,616	9,350	30,861
EC-TEN............	1,168	783	2,089	1,488	8,943
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	117	237	202	297	9,166
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13,987	8,488	27,511	21,966	97,249
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	5,889	2,864	7,885	5,349	35,642
HONG KONG........	3,814	1,634	7,744	6,365	29,720
SINGAPORE........	1,321	1,373	5,500	4,549	12,808
MALAYSIA.........	1,280	847	3,887	3,198	12,526
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4,904	352	8,364	1,111	47,747
SAUDI ARABIA.....	3,712	.	5,881	.	28,384
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	950	135	2,202	823	15,547
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	1,178	1,509	1,890	2,510	11,195
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	394	236	1,199	629	4,528
OTHER............	20	24	27	115	144
AVOCADOS......(OCT)	559	126	559	126	6,366
CANADA............	275	101	275	101	2,199
EC-TEN............	50	22	50	22	1,615
FRANCE...........	1	.	1	.	937
UNITED KINGDOM...	39	22	39	22	587
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	4	2	4	2	131
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	73	1	73	1	2,146
JAPAN............	72	1	72	1	2,072
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	3
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	155	.	155	.	270
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	.	2	.	3
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	530	535	13,322	10,656	13,499
CANADA............	113	126	10,524	8,578	10,581
EC-TEN............	30	25	552	259	574
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	191	75	193
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	377	379	1,920	1,699	1,990
JAPAN............	375	372	1,821	1,630	1,890
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	.	85	16	89
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	0	.	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	[illegible]	5	43	28	64
OTHER............	.	.	5	.	5
CHERRIES,SW&TT(MAY)	117	106	7,234	6,495	7,420
CANADA............	99	100	3,992	2,945	4,105
EC-TEN............	.	.	436	444	436
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	34	20	34
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	6	2,748	3,050	2,808
JAPAN............	.	6	1,456	1,598	1,490
HONG KONG........	18	.	1,166	1,243	1,168
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	12	6	14
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	4	29	14
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	9	3	10
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	11,487	22,847	14,739	25,878	198,843
CANADA............	3,693	2,924	6,011	4,582	35,472
EC-TEN............	3,796	9,956	4,065	10,224	51,868
FRANCE...........	2,132	5,556	2,183	5,736	32,071
NETHERLANDS......	1,068	3,099	1,222	3,169	14,067
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	155	356	155	421	1,342
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,806	9,611	4,449	10,650	106,907
JAPAN............	3,721	9,484	4,245	10,437	103,057
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	36
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	21	.	37	1	3,167
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	18	.	22	.	52
LEMONS........(AUG)	11,614	10,736	28,181	25,246	149,053
EC-TEN............	73	.	73	.	10,328
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	35	.	35	35	892
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10,895	10,084	25,876	24,129	125,032
JAPAN............	10,241	9,685	24,523	23,515	114,554
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	2	.
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	14	19	35	685
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	[illegible]	.	16	4	48
OTHER............	.	.	.	.	17
LIMES.........(APR)	162	220	1,227	1,399	2,214
CANADA............	138	173	1,005	1,193	1,852
EC-TEN............	15	48	131	71	217
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	4	.	15	.	16
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	.	38	14	46
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	2	.	42
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	4	.	36	121	40
ORANGES.......(NOV)	11,651	23,473	367,628	407,466	367,628
CANADA............	2,914	6,401	130,269	125,199	130,269
EC-TEN............	.	.	809	8,903	809
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	66	309	66
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8,599	16,979	233,583	271,764	233,583
HONG KONG........	5,579	11,191	101,260	112,980	101,260
JAPAN............	1,716	3,266	83,468	111,490	83,468
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	1,264	33	1,264
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	90	93	464	954	464
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	42	.	1,151	300	1,151
OTHER............	[illegible]	.	23	3	23

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1984	OCTOBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
GRAPES........(JUN)	20,417	23,082	85,133	69,659	106,273
CANADA............	16,397	16,445	71,717	51,786	80,784
EC-TEN............	12	79	329	226	359
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	[illegible]	21	282
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,406	6,032	11,664	16,356	19,082
HONG KONG........	1,727	3,873	5,886	9,957	8,844
SINGAPORE........	418	734	2,676	2,713	3,628
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	670	604	1,127	1,177	2,749
JAPAN............	269	426	589	851	1,939
MID. EAST & N. AFR	95	131	167	210	699
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	373	302	898	850	3,733
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	134	[illegible]	344	184	1,329
OTHER............	.	4	6	26	6
PEARS.........(JUL)	2,589	3,640	9,610	9,390	27,180
CANADA............	1,690	2,509	7,741	7,465	14,300
EC-TEN............	.	.	.	4	201
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	80	279	80	279	2,524
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6	49	56	227	295
MID. EAST & N. AFR	494	379	691	481	6,289
SAUDI ARABIA.....	204	.	204	.	3,109
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	255	262	429	302	2,337
KUWAIT...........	16	58	18	99	744
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	227	385	843	888	3,151
MEXICO...........	145	173	508	644	1,813
PANAMA...........	71	83	322	114	694
BRAZIL...........	.	103	.	103	559
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	91	35	199	41	418
OTHER............	.	3	.	5	.
PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	972	402	26,259	19,878	26,659
CANADA............	521	137	16,538	10,426	16,756
EC-TEN............	25	49	473	265	496
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	66	17	243	170	243
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	182	136	8,231	8,585	8,274
HONG KONG........	38	17	5,424	6,643	5,441
SINGAPORE........	73	23	1,465	734	1,465
MID. EAST & N. AFR	20	.	51	54	55
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	127	54	581	315	626
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	31	9	142	62	209
OTHER............	.	1	1	1	1
KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	24	188	24	188	5,251
CANADA............	23	115	23	115	847
EC-TEN............	.	.	.	.	1,580
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	.	.	1,038
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	.	309
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	482
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	66	1	66	2,314
JAPAN............	.	52	.	52	1,856
AUSTRALIA........	.	.	.	.	402
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	7	.	7	25
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	0	.	0	3
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS......(JUN)	14	38	243	103	509
EC-TEN............	4	2	60	5	71
NETHERLANDS......	2	2	37	2	47
ITALY............	.	.	16	.	16
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	2	15	6	80
FINLAND..........	.	.	.	.	42
NORWAY...........	.	[illegible]	12	4	17
SPAIN............	.	.	.	.	15
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3	25	59	38	118
JAPAN............	1	5	15	13	33
INDONESIA........	.	.	3	.	25
HONG KONG........	1	5	12	5	25
SINGAPORE........	.	1	17	2	17
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	9	60	35	137
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	[illegible]	49	25	103
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	3	3	48
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	.	[illegible]	4	16
OTHER............	.	.	1	.	1
CHERRIES,MARAC(JUL)	157	190	772	504	1,872
CANADA............	10	35	87	67	216
EC-TEN............	7	6	13	37	34
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	4	13	38	61
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	101	117	369	289	1,138
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	18	35	110	107	360
HONG KONG........	29	72	75	123	312
SINGAPORE........	30	.	41	25	152
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	.	14	19	124
MID. EAST & N. AFR	10	6	28	22	76
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	9	11	216	21	272
VENEZUELA........	.	.	171	.	173
PANAMA...........	5	10	24	14	45
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	18	11	44	30	75
OTHER............	.	.	2	.	2
CHERRIES,SW&TT(JUL)	136	229	689	840	1,988
CANADA............	.	39	112	114	240
EC-TEN............	2	33	14	38	45
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	7	5	33	38	98

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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1984	OCTOBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
JAPAN............	54	20	207	124	653
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	52	115	207	419	563
MID. EAST & N. AFR	13	2	32	16	121
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	[illegible]	10	16	27
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	-	2	4	4
PEACHES.......(JUN)	2,820	593	6,656	4,663	11,431
CANADA............	1,028	82	3,200	1,939	4,910
EC-TEN............	21	3	111	115	152
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	22	32	265	589	550
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,496	285	2,430	1,400	4,340
JAPAN............	1,184	73	1,455	484	2,318
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	20	49	346	290	610
MID. EAST & N. AFR	145	64	297	191	569
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	86	115	295	388	781
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	22	11	58	40	129
PEARS.........(JUN)	143	61	433	310	1,126
EC-TEN............	-	2	30	14	74
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	4	14	5	143	56
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	35	8	94	40	349
T TER PACIFIC IS.	25	-	28	-	157
INDONESIA........	-	-	8	-	60
JAPAN............	1	2	17	15	43
MID. EAST & N. AFR	20	25	112	49	269
SAUDI ARABIA.....	7	14	79	37	156
EGYPT............	-	-	-	-	41
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	18	10	58	35	137
PANAMA...........	2	9	13	14	52
VENEZUELA........	-	-	-	-	31
MEXICO...........	12	1	22	3	27
COSTA RICA.......	1	-	20	18	23
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	57	1	102	7	191
DOMINICAN REPUBLI	39	-	58	-	113
BERMUDA..........	8	1	14	5	27
LW & WW ISLANDS..	-	-	7	2	20
PINEAPPLES....(JUN)	986	657	4,699	3,268	9,433
CANADA............	630	335	3,430	1,833	6,014
EC-TEN............	221	73	746	516	1,570
NETHERLANDS......	19	42	209	256	608
GERMANY, FED. REP	60	14	160	117	435
UNITED KINGDOM...	115	-	144	17	199
ITALY............	-	-	150	77	196
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	49	-	73	348	384
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	20	247	152	474	507
MID. EAST & N. AFR	15	-	30	32	582
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	5	1	29	24	74
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	46	-	103	41	215
OTHER.............	-	-	87	-	87
MIXED FRUIT...(JUN)	3,118	1,818	10,610	7,100	21,114
CANADA............	1,356	492	4,353	1,830	7,853
EC-TEN............	2	8	255	93	334
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	163	52	904	308	1,471
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,138	927	3,556	3,312	6,639
JAPAN............	398	344	1,024	814	2,125
HONG KONG........	70	256	958	1,134	1,560
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	141	76	493	401	867
MID. EAST & N. AFR	158	43	574	350	1,804
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	205	247	594	716	1,624
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	95	48	356	488	1,346
OTHER.............	0	-	19	2	44
DRIED FRUIT					
RAISINS.......(AUG)	6,348	6,658	17,139	18,899	59,423
EC-TEN............	1,877	2,105	5,408	5,201	17,519
UNITED KINGDOM...	500	637	1,672	1,910	6,295
GERMANY, FED. REP	434	630	1,389	1,426	4,158
NETHERLANDS......	511	299	1,174	629	2,846
DENMARK..........	254	500	856	986	2,433
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,104	877	4,133	4,391	7,653
SWEDEN...........	573	317	2,078	2,143	3,743
NORWAY...........	135	229	835	1,020	1,837
FINLAND..........	324	220	1,061	1,005	1,462
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,517	2,369	5,279	6,667	25,656
JAPAN............	1,836	1,810	3,612	4,850	17,270
MID. EAST & N. AFR	155	256	259	302	2,601
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	105	206	247	308	1,971
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	50	64	107	111	376
OTHER.............	-	89	-	90	409
PRUNES........(AUG)	6,390	6,225	15,663	14,659	46,846
EC-TEN............	3,397	2,714	7,896	6,169	19,516
ITALY............	1,666	1,225	3,098	2,929	6,554
GERMANY, FED. REP	743	751	1,602	1,492	4,713
UNITED KINGDOM...	141	220	796	682	3,216
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,577	1,794	3,807	4,144	8,221
FINLAND..........	627	544	1,546	1,399	2,272
SWEDEN...........	311	443	705	994	2,239
SPAIN............	361	580	811	1,049	1,564
NORWAY...........	167	84	429	420	1,171
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	876	1,139	2,500	2,983	11,282
JAPAN............	541	956	1,814	2,244	8,558
MID. EAST & N. AFR	22	12	85	91	3,685

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1984	OCTOBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	130	214	258	415	1,313
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	100	95	151	119	366
OTHER.............	-	4	206	7	207
FRUIT JUICE(1000 GAL SINGLE STR. EQUIV.)					
GRPFRT, SS....(NOV)	100	137	1,756	1,575	1,756
CANADA............	23	10	264	256	264
EC-TEN............	32	-	636	354	636
ITALY............	-	-	316	22	316
FRANCE...........	32	-	278	237	278
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	-	13	1	13
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	15	32	385	346	385
JAPAN............	8	23	234	169	234
HONG KONG........	5	-	77	54	77
MID. EAST & N. AFR	21	92	327	543	327
SAUDI ARABIA.....	14	8	155	243	155
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	3	77	99	250	99
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	-	-	4	2	4
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	[illegible]	3	128	72	128
OTHER.............	-	-	-	1	-
ORANGE, SS....(NOV)	424	597	5,356	6,075	5,356
CANADA............	75	60	808	1,013	808
EC-TEN............	51	52	1,517	923	1,517
FRANCE...........	36	50	1,358	895	1,358
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	-	102	7	102
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	32	50	725	723	725
JAPAN............	1	7	216	233	216
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	26	28	150	109	150
HONG KONG........	2	8	122	86	122
INDONESIA........	-	-	105	209	105
MID. EAST & N. AFR	185	408	1,424	3,020	1,424
SAUDI ARABIA.....	143	395	656	2,576	656
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	23	7	527	304	527
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	8	-	93	38	93
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	72	27	673	343	673
NETHL. ANTILLES..	19	[illegible]	236	84	236
LW & WW ISLANDS..	[illegible]	16	137	101	137
BAHAMAS..........	12	2	90	35	90
BERMUDA..........	0	-	75	51	75
OTHER.............	-	1	14	9	14
GRPFRT, FC....(NOV)	1,056	647	12,259	10,951	12,259
CANADA............	335	280	3,427	3,417	3,427
EC-TEN............	363	93	3,607	1,554	3,607
GERMANY, FED. REP	260	87	1,851	1,194	1,851
UNITED KINGDOM...	6	5	1,057	224	1,057
NETHERLANDS......	94	-	586	119	586
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	11	12	561	282	561
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	294	235	3,549	5,207	3,549
JAPAN............	293	235	3,415	5,079	3,415
MID. EAST & N. AFR	19	1	847	406	847
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	33	3	225	50	225
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	24	41	35	41
OTHER.............	-	-	1	-	1
ORANGE, FC....(NOV)	4,095	3,153	65,716	47,372	65,716
CANADA............	2,640	2,134	30,123	23,827	30,123
EC-TEN............	400	310	13,603	5,886	13,603
NETHERLANDS......	19	156	4,603	1,537	4,603
GERMANY, FED. REP	150	51	3,874	1,331	3,874
UNITED KINGDOM...	134	67	2,692	1,137	2,692
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	183	218	3,694	3,043	3,694
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	511	295	9,781	7,362	9,781
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	34	24	2,050	1,966	2,050
AUSTRALIA........	-	-	1,853	-	1,853
NEW ZEALAND......	174	91	1,221	922	1,221
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	53	-	1,157	771	1,157
HONG KONG........	88	62	1,095	1,260	1,095
MID. EAST & N. AFR	216	-	1,978	2,061	1,978
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	97	158	4,898	4,253	4,898
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	49	35	1,639	931	1,639
OTHER.............	-	3	-	10	-
GRPFRT, CNF...(NOV)	799	321	2,372	1,406	2,372
CANADA............	785	253	1,677	753	1,677
EC-TEN............	-	[illegible]	57	65	57
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	5	5	[illegible]
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6	54	379	322	379
JAPAN............	-	-	250	26	250
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	-	-	85	20	85
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	5	86	167	86
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	1	22	[illegible]	22
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	-	136	81	136
OTHER.............	-	-	9	6	9
ORANGE, CNF...(NOV)	184	227	4,324	3,736	4,324
CANADA............	14	21	505	196	505
EC-TEN............	22	22	1,017	523	1,017
UNITED KINGDOM...	-	22	450	152	450
IRELAND..........	-	-	162	94	162
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	-	-	156	[illegible]	156
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	-	316	184	316
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	108	161	1,767	2,225	1,767
MALAYSIA.........	38	73	448	583	448

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
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(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1984	OCTOBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
SINGAPORE	25	71	373	450	373
JAPAN	2	-	198	439	198
MID. EAST & N. AFR	16	-	294	166	294
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	-	82	66	82
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	22	20	323	338	323
OTHER	-	2	20	37	20
FRESH VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS.....(OCT)	25	2	25	2	8,504
CANADA	-	2	-	2	6,799
EC-TEN	1	-	1	-	283
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	-	0	-	83
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	20	-	20	-	1,058
JAPAN	20	-	20	-	905
HONG KONG	-	-	-	-	140
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	-	-	-	-	278
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	-	-	-	3
LETTUCE.......(OCT)	14,348	9,725	14,348	9,725	129,337
CANADA	13,198	8,901	13,198	8,901	107,827
EC-TEN	388	30	388	30	3,024
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	-	-	465
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	356	577	356	577	14,873
HONG KONG	354	548	354	548	14,522
MID. EAST & N. AFR	15	26	15	26	36
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	11	34	11	34	516
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	379	109	379	109	2,500
OTHER	-	48	-	48	97
ONION.........(OCT)	14,519	4,056	14,519	4,056	95,751
CANADA	3,628	1,980	3,628	1,980	37,025
EC-TEN	-	-	-	-	1,232
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10,603	1,634	10,603	1,634	55,071
JAPAN	8,207	97	8,207	97	43,516
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	-	-	-	-	6,059
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	180	376	180	376	1,317
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	76	35	76	35	816
OTHER	32	32	32	32	290
POTATOES,ALL..(OCT)	2,416	1,374	2,416	1,374	49,084
CANADA	1,974	802	1,974	802	44,516
EC-TEN	-	-	-	-	152
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	-	-	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	103	268	103	268	491
MID. EAST & N. AFR	16	19	16	19	582
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	199	267	199	267	2,345
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	123	18	123	18	991
OTHER	-	-	-	-	4
TOMATOES......(OCT)	4,725	4,968	4,725	4,968	68,094
CANADA	4,572	4,652	4,572	4,652	64,406
EC-TEN	3	-	3	-	20
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	-	-	19
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3	277	3	277	2,748
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	54	20	54	20	230
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	89	13	89	13	651
OTHER	3	6	3	6	20
CANNED VEGETABLES					
CORN..........(AUG)	6,176	6,761	14,033	14,984	57,432
EC-TEN	3,266	3,298	6,921	6,910	25,662
UNITED KINGDOM	1,482	1,696	2,883	2,861	9,855
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,098	728	2,270	2,188	9,526
FRANCE	599	721	1,372	1,383	4,885
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	836	666	1,650	1,482	7,128
SWITZERLAND	659	251	1,087	586	4,228
SWEDEN	70	311	347	602	1,939
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,813	2,599	4,920	6,018	22,226
JAPAN	686	1,476	2,762	3,290	14,541
HONG KONG	239	80	544	408	2,616
CHINA (TAIWAN)	506	622	790	898	2,389
MID. EAST & N. AFR	134	6	224	107	748
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	88	109	190	237	1,094
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	34	24	98	92	449
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-
TOM./PST&PULP.(JUL)	185	273	953	962	2,754
CANADA	47	97	364	313	1,051
EC-TEN	1	-	10	16	33
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	-	4	-	4
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	113	135	413	498	1,174
JAPAN	47	101	190	245	599
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	49	15	150	153	295
MID. EAST & N. AFR	6	9	43	36	117
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	20	31	38	140
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	13	5	89	55	226
OTHER	-	7	-	7	9
TOMATO, WHOLE.(JUL)	528	670	1,823	2,480	5,595
CANADA	435	127	1,418	593	4,190
EC-TEN	5	-	7	-	23
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	-	24	136
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	22	532	205	1,756	824
JAPAN	-	10	75	38	265

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HONG KONG	-	7	34	11	155
AUSTRALIA	-	90	-	135	140
MID. EAST & N. AFR	43	11	142	42	222
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	-	2	-	6
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	22	-	49	66	188
OTHER	-	-	-	-	6
OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CORN,SWEET,FRZ(JUL)	2,291	2,719	9,508	10,458	33,485
EC-TEN	313	556	1,254	1,299	4,274
UNITED KINGDOM	197	314	996	860	3,527
IRELAND	78	112	94	163	446
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	67	19	134	74	521
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,774	1,932	7,531	8,392	26,249
JAPAN	1,179	1,576	5,274	6,967	20,185
AUSTRALIA	586	263	2,145	1,193	5,490
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	5	42	15	166
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	20	-	70	18	208
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	12	24	31	46	76
FR. FRIES,FRZ.(JUL)	3,377	4,625	16,831	18,619	56,044
EC-TEN	-	-	218	234	243
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	17	-	35
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,180	4,383	15,819	17,828	54,028
JAPAN	2,507	3,371	13,209	15,076	46,035
MID. EAST & N. AFR	37	171	274	314	528
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	77	-	91	31	158
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	42	22	329	75	722
OTHER	-	-	-	10	-
GARLIC,DRD/DEH(JAN)	227	150	2,900	1,777	3,619
CANADA	78	27	544	473	680
EC-TEN	53	81	872	669	1,096
GERMANY, FED. REP	35	34	321	255	420
UNITED KINGDOM	7	33	241	245	304
FRANCE	10	-	140	33	147
NETHERLANDS	-	-	73	58	113
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	19	14	183	144	211
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	72	-	475	247	648
JAPAN	34	3	217	63	333
AUSTRALIA	32	4	236	152	290
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	3	283	72	333
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	2	392	89	486
VENEZUELA	-	-	357	64	450
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	-	69	47	72
OTHER	2	15	82	36	93
ONIONS,DRD/DEH(JAN)	1,586	1,219	14,186	13,050	17,197
CANADA	270	155	2,237	1,871	2,564
EC-TEN	563	574	6,151	5,867	7,280
UNITED KINGDOM	283	256	2,702	2,448	3,240
GERMANY, FED. REP	130	160	2,133	1,842	2,425
NETHERLANDS	43	48	667	914	852
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	286	206	1,919	1,949	2,232
SWITZERLAND	103	32	582	603	641
SWEDEN	39	48	482	482	568
SPAIN	85	55	454	397	506
NORWAY	30	35	204	237	271
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	439	265	3,096	2,962	4,162
JAPAN	133	131	1,770	1,603	2,567
AUSTRALIA	82	130	825	1,036	1,045
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	1	9	34	10
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	16	4	243	176	363
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	10	1	363	120	370
OTHER	2	13	168	72	215
POTATO,FLK&GRN(OCT)	668	573	668	573	12,976
EC-TEN	87	18	87	18	321
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	23	-	23	-	153
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	400	479	400	479	11,443
JAPAN	293	371	293	371	10,670
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	-	-	37
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	-	1	-	242
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	-	0	-	16
OTHER	52	-	52	-	55
POTATO,DRD/DEH(OCT)	219	340	219	340	4,182
CANADA	171	112	171	112	2,628
EC-TEN	21	2	21	2	362
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	-	-	22
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	22	125	22	125	772
JAPAN	22	122	22	122	638
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	55	-	55	21
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	-	-	-	-	8
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	45	2	45	327
OTHER	4	-	4	-	43
TREE NUTS					
ALMONDS,UNSHLD(JUL)	158	510	1,037	1,709	5,019
EC-TEN	5	16	5	168	362
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	62	0	127
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	39	7	134	47	292
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	53	58	130	924
EGYPT	-	-	-	-	550

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KUWAIT............	.	20	.	58	120
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	38	90	173	311	448
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	0	3	15
OTHER.............	30	208	511	834	2,611
INDIA.............	30	208	511	827	2,611
PECANS/UNSHLD.(OCT)	159	84	159	84	854
CANADA............	63	39	63	39	338
EC-TEN............	87	30	87	30	388
UNITED KINGDOM...	59	19	59	19	185
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	.	126
NETHERLANDS......	25	9	25	9	51
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	12	1	12	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	.	1	.	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	2	.	2	6
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	7	1	7	1	102
MEXICO............	7	.	7	.	99
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	7
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	5
WALNUTS/UNSHLD(AUG)	16,210	20,355	17,321	27,563	40,368
EC-TEN............	10,151	11,254	10,485	12,425	24,425
GERMANY, FED. REP	3,093	4,320	3,369	4,549	9,017
NETHERLANDS......	3,420	2,057	3,430	2,915	6,247
ITALY............	2,059	3,061	2,059	3,079	4,139
FRANCE...........	530	556	569	556	2,786
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5,117	6,733	5,497	8,887	9,360
SPAIN............	3,773	5,781	4,073	7,348	7,881
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	105	130	163	241	725
MID. EAST & N. AFR	38	79	43	79	423
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	217	1,597	228	4,880	2,587
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	50
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	2
PISTACH/UNSHLD(SEP)	55	45	97	140	1,181
EC-TEN............	22	21	48	21	648
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	7	.	25	.	360
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	.	131
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	11	2	11	81
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	11	1	12	1	45
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	20	10	20	46	343
CHINA (MAINLAND).	.	.	.	18	112
AUSTRALIA........	10	.	10	.	94
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	.	.	62
JAPAN............	8	.	8	.	41
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	0	.	10
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	14	13	33	47
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	0	.	0	.
OTHER.............	.	.	1	14	50
ALMONDS/SHLD..(JUL)	15,528	15,480	36,365	54,302	107,308
EC-TEN............	7,983	10,230	18,647	29,815	44,823
GERMANY, FED. REP	5,637	6,450	11,536	17,738	25,231
UNITED KINGDOM...	644	907	2,361	3,830	6,525
FRANCE...........	696	1,304	2,141	4,487	6,464
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,113	1,884	4,820	6,211	9,903
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,166	1,924	5,084	5,378	17,038
JAPAN............	1,505	1,325	3,493	3,705	12,439
AUSTRALIA........	459	318	1,106	714	2,663
MID. EAST & N. AFR	738	709	1,400	1,628	9,455
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	48	134	183	299	475
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	1	12	23	23
OTHER.............	2,855	172	4,853	9,755	22,852
USSR.............	2,814	.	4,311	9,326	21,478
PECANS/SHLD...(OCT)	76	83	76	83	589
CANADA............	39	42	39	42	321
EC-TEN............	20	6	20	6	108
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	.	35
DENMARK..........	8	.	8	.	34
UNITED KINGDOM...	3	6	3	6	21
FRANCE...........	7	.	7	.	11
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	13	34	13	34	95
SWEDEN...........	.	.	.	.	50
SWITZERLAND......	13	34	13	34	25
NORWAY...........	.	.	.	.	16
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2	2	2	2	26
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	.	2	.	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	.	0	.	35
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	1
WALNUTS/SHLD..(AUG)	1,065	3,079	1,693	3,841	5,789
EC-TEN............	320	671	701	963	1,852
GERMANY, FED. REP	126	54	408	296	959
ITALY............	151	554	158	554	654
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	428	1,936	460	2,037	1,156
SPAIN............	355	1,873	368	1,930	897
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	170	328	294	539	1,781
AUSTRALIA........	82	222	142	362	809
JAPAN............	70	62	112	80	790
MID. EAST & N. AFR	6	34	7	47	173
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	40	11	43	11	258
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	.	0	.	13
OTHER.............	.	.	.	0	18

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PISTACHIO/SHLD(SEP)	34	28	38	35	306
CANADA............	18	6	18	13	67
EC-TEN............	4	.	4	.	25
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	3	.	3	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8	19	8	19	134
JAPAN............	8	.	8	.	123
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	.	4	.	4
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	.	5	.	76
MEXICO...........	1	.	5	.	70
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	0	.	0
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	0
ALMONDS/PREP..(JUL)	2,831	3,209	7,799	11,995	20,767
EC-TEN............	2,030	2,189	5,419	8,795	12,983
GERMANY, FED. REP	987	995	2,835	4,216	6,280
FRANCE...........	510	539	1,163	1,760	2,723
UNITED KINGDOM...	358	150	805	744	2,484
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	303	300	671	965	1,826
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	308	544	1,029	1,682	3,996
JAPAN............	239	417	735	1,231	2,954
MID. EAST & N. AFR	46	49	167	114	427
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	8	4	24	24	51
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	0	20	1	23
OTHER.............	30	21	93	50	756
HOPS					
HOPS..........(SEP)	61	32	509	33	2,679
CANADA............	.	.	.	.	743
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	.	.	293
JAPAN............	.	.	.	.	253
PHILIPPINES......	.	.	.	.	40
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	60	20	506	20	1,428
BRAZIL...........	37	20	238	20	897
MEXICO...........	23	.	267	.	269
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	3	3	3	20
OTHER.............	.	9	.	10	196
HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	52	254	162	422	2,414
EC-TEN............	36	16	105	16	403
NETHERLANDS......	.	.	69	.	229
GERMANY, FED. REP	3	14	3	14	68
IRELAND..........	.	.	.	.	58
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	14	18	15	154
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	13	197	33	360	1,638
MEXICO...........	8	152	16	211	798
COLOMBIA.........	.	.	.	80	271
ECUADOR..........	.	.	.	.	207
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	2	1	3	4
OTHER.............	.	26	3	26	131
WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	516	574	5,242	4,765	,975
CANADA............	190	259	2,533	2,1 5	2,862
EC-TEN............	194	133	1,302	1,044	1,378
UNITED KINGDOM...	137	81	946	664	1,005
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	7	21	185	125	187
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	13	9	111	85	129
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	46	94	578	690	713
JAPAN............	30	50	373	485	445
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	.	8	6	8
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	7	12	152	136	171
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	57	66	540	631	696
BAHAMAS..........	13	1	171	178	212
NETHL. ANTILLES..	15	15	98	119	120
LW & WW ISLANDS..	13	7	89	133	111
TRINIDAD TOBAGO..	6	3	48	26	74
OTHER.............	5	2	17	28	18
ESSENTIAL OILS					
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	24	41	1,333	913	1,333
EC-TEN............	4	19	438	496	438
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	18	299	449	299
NETHERLANDS......	2	.	55	2	55
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	15	4	15
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6	10	753	238	753
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	.	335	18	335
AUSTRALIA........	.	0	196	4	196
JAPAN............	2	9	108	103	108
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	1	1	89	76	89
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	3	5	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	12	3	80	84	80
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	.	1	.	1
OTHER.............	.	.	4	2	4
ORANGE OIL....(NOV)	105	116	2,227	1,719	2,227
EC-TEN............	50	16	750	334	750
NETHERLANDS......	6	5	287	131	287
GERMANY, FED. REP	24	8	232	41	232
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	0	124	93	124
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	7	2	294	140	294
SWITZERLAND......	2	.	240	89	240

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EAST ASIA & PACIF.	26	22	506	589	506
JAPAN............	22	5	345	334	345
CHINA (MAINLAND).	2	2	100	162	100
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	14	1	14
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	8	67	496	464	496
MEXICO...........	3	66	420	432	420
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	2	6	2	6
OTHER............	7	8	106	89	106
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	85	91	911	880	911
EC-TEN...........	40	62	500	438	500
UNITED KINGDOM...	20	35	236	207	236
GERMANY, FED. REP	8	14	103	82	103
NETHERLANDS......	7	2	62	47	62
FRANCE...........	3	2	50	41	50
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	10	2	22	8	22
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	22	12	158	187	158
JAPAN............	8	2	102	137	102
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	1	4	17	24	17
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	.	16	13	16

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1984	OCTOBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	8	11	139	175	139
MEXICO...........	4	5	45	101	45
BRAZIL...........	2	5	26	27	26
ARGENTINA........	.	.	21	2	21
COLOMBIA.........	.	.	18	14	18
VENEZUELA........	2	.	17	15	17
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	.	1	1	1
OTHER............	2	1	30	26	30
SPEARMINT OIL.(NOV)	28	22	377	360	377
EC-TEN...........	16	13	184	171	184
UNITED KINGDOM...	12	8	91	104	91
FRANCE...........	.	3	30	20	30
GERMANY, FED. REP	1	0	29	8	29
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	0	5	7	5
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	6	120	104	120
JAPAN............	4	1	81	66	81
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	0	5	27	23	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	0	2	0
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	1	42	42	42
MEXICO...........	1	1	26	31	26
BRAZIL...........	1	0	12	7	12
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	0	.
OTHER............	0	.	6	14	6

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN SW: SWEET TT: TART
PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1984	OCTOBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS					
APPLES......(JUL)	4,398	4,371	23,421	36,006	104,476
CANADA.........	2,763	2,512	6,177	5,457	32,219
CHILE..........	.	.	732	361	22,596
NEW ZEALAND....	.	.	5,479	12,114	21,934
REP SOUTH AFRIC	1,450	.	10,825	10,852	15,431
FRANCE.........	175	103	175	2,827	10,944
BANANAS.....(JAN)	277,139	222,143	2,235,433	2,513,287	2,577,206
COSTA RICA.....	55,763	37,576	516,673	449,571	585,065
HONDURAS.......	60,525	56,079	433,918	487,411	537,047
ECUADOR........	55,248	49,937	444,536	618,046	499,626
COLOMBIA.......	39,385	38,022	404,066	356,991	468,925
STRAWBERRIES(OCT)	17	73	17	73	4,646
MEXICO.........	5	14	5	14	3,354
NEW ZEALAND....	6	1	6	1	658
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	908	16	918	16	2,321
MEXICO.........	795	.	804	.	1,428
BAHAMAS........	54	.	54	.	787
LEMONS......(AUG)	664	4,009	3,955	9,367	4,778
SPAIN..........	243	202	3,023	1,636	3,607
CHILE..........	342	1,775	853	5,442	909
LIMES.......(APR)	2,649	2,509	12,187	20,140	22,894
MEXICO.........	2,045	2,288	9,488	17,446	18,535
BAHAMAS........	553	188	2,173	2,196	3,652
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	119	10	17,433	6,785	17,433
MEXICO.........	105	.	15,479	5,846	15,479
ORANGES.....(NOV)	1,220	146	17,448	22,962	17,448
MEXICO.........	490	.	6,654	2,037	6,654
ISRAEL.........	.	.	5,748	3,730	5,748
DOMINICAN REPUB	673	146	2,066	4,586	2,066
GRAPES......(JUN)	36	2,380	33,845	29,526	200,734
CHILE..........	.	.	20,880	4,606	186,288
MANGOES.....(JAN)	2,300	2,115	36,464	36,842	37,087
MEXICO.........	2,297	2,115	28,530	28,457	28,578
HAITI..........	.	.	6,950	7,853	7,424
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	2	24	45,397	34,344	122,623
MEXICO.........	.	24	43,312	30,111	101,595
DOMINICAN REPUB	2	.	1,922	3,564	13,589
MELONS,OTHER(MAY)	37	168	12,261	10,931	42,591
MEXICO.........	15	161	7,388	8,011	21,621
CHILE..........	.	.	1,672	241	6,300
GUATEMALA......	.	.	2,138	1,667	4,588
WATERMELONS.(APR)	1	35	94,741	64,269	128,907
MEXICO.........	.	35	94,604	63,042	127,325
PEARS.......(JUL)	242	1,567	1,354	3,129	18,157
CHILE..........	.	.	243	78	7,365
AUSTRALIA......	.	.	693	733	6,063
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	.	438	2,518

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1984	OCTOBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	2,314	1,775	52,339	48,435	60,970
HONDURAS.......	699	681	26,583	27,576	30,326
MEXICO.........	362	44	12,757	5,255	15,033
COSTA RICA.....	692	693	7,709	9,746	9,496
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	891	734	891	734	8,339
NEW ZEALAND....	891	734	891	734	9,176
CANNED FRUIT					
MANDARINS...(JAN)	4,440	4,185	38,550	38,246	44,036
JAPAN..........	1,828	1,391	16,473	13,556	19,153
SPAIN..........	1,093	2,528	10,792	17,866	12,366
KOREA, REPUBLIC	986	70	4,714	2,913	5,367
OLIVES,TOTAL(NOV)	4,529	7,098	57,731	63,271	57,731
SPAIN..........	4,076	5,569	50,467	54,349	50,467
-BRN,N GR/RP(NOV)	186	296	2,500	4,824	2,500
GREECE.........	173	99	1,955	1,937	1,955
SPAIN..........	11	189	430	2,025	430
-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	223	1,679	4,468	7,415	4,468
SPAIN..........	177	415	3,376	4,205	3,376
GREECE.........	23	4	581	595	581
-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	33	16	1,810	335	1,810
SPAIN..........	.	.	1,496	6	1,496
GREECE.........	33	16	283	294	283
-BRN,RP/GRN.(NOV)	198	259	1,758	3,153	1,758
SPAIN..........	188	251	1,621	2,948	1,621
-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	3,796	4,781	45,786	46,126	45,786
SPAIN..........	3,681	4,697	43,400	44,806	43,400
-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	93	67	1,409	1,420	1,409
GREECE.........	51	41	1,068	924	1,068
SPAIN..........	19	17	143	358	143
PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	1,203	2,249	9,811	12,677	25,289
SPAIN..........	779	1,838	1,331	3,342	8,088
REP SOUTH AFRIC	89	41	4,187	2,665	7,817
CHILE..........	118	201	1,393	2,793	3,564
ARGENTINA......	47	16	1,791	654	2,586
PEARS.......(JUN)	16	847	846	8,966	6,148
SPAIN..........	15	507	34	588	2,673
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	155	346	3,696	1,389
AUSTRALIA......	.	.	.	2,538	700
ITALY..........	.	.	1	717	650
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	10,007	12,660	164,487	203,898	139,648
PHILIPPINES....	3,752	4,279	78,596	104,767	93,094
THAILAND.......	4,453	4,766	63,318	69,452	69,977
MIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	694	826	6,134	9,498	18,357
MEXICO.........	550	562	3,005	2,513	7,609
ITALY..........	24	124	913	2,173	5,303
REP SOUTH AFRIC	41	21	1,318	1,876	2,833

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CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1984	OCTOBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	672	410	1,875	970	6,522
TURKEY..........	652	355	1,699	841	6,109
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	6	5	21	12	6,173
IRAN............	.	.	.	.	4,575
PAKISTAN........	.	.	.	2	882
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	149	43	203	43	8,482
IRAN............	.	.	53	.	6,373
PAKISTAN........	101	.	103	.	1,258
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	693	1,164	694	1,164	3,135
GREECE..........	666	1,045	666	1,045	2,478
TURKEY..........	20	106	20	106	565
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	28	29	132	80	680
REP SOUTH AFRIC	13	4	64	56	328
CHILE..........	.	.	.	.	180
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	9	18	9	18	3,322
SPAIN..........	.	18	.	18	2,143
PORTUGAL........	.	.	.	.	518
FRUIT JUICE 1/ (1,000 LITERS)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	68,889	53,471	247,962	272,227	791,841
ARGENTINA......	29,436	24,589	98,312	93,034	195,642
GERMANY, FED. R	7,355	11,103	41,454	51,097	188,266
AUSTRIA........	6,177	6,802	28,783	36,290	90,409
NETHERLANDS....	4,607	1,995	16,023	20,295	65,087
SPAIN..........	4,296	1,557	15,139	13,378	62,840
REP SOUTH AFRIC	8,665	933	19,339	22,076	56,597
FCOJ........(DEC)	222,418	133,870	1,775,215	2,054,769	2,019,569
BRAZIL..........	216,016	131,343	1,687,935	1,995,136	1,930,713
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	1,741	862	15,338	14,231	17,318
PHILIPPINES....	1,689	841	13,328	13,684	15,239
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	6,688	10,814	108,151	156,832	125,473
PHILIPPINES....	2,852	4,599	51,494	65,364	62,227
THAILAND.......	854	1,455	38,251	45,413	42,394
FROZEN FRUIT					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	850	528	3,860	3,902	4,850
CANADA..........	850	528	3,858	3,901	4,848
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	95	299	2,029	1,635	2,172
CANADA..........	34	90	1,242	338	1,321
NEW ZEALAND....	.	23	296	465	306
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	1,109	566	22,175	25,981	23,186
MEXICO..........	745	189	18,490	22,059	19,202
POLAND..........	185	310	2,356	3,107	2,538
FRESH VEGETABLES					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	188	179	188	179	11,647
MEXICO..........	22	.	22	.	9,930
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	828	432	828	432	15,095
MEXICO..........	3	.	3	.	7,061
CANADA..........	799	432	799	432	5,829
NETHERLANDS....	.	.	.	.	1,586
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	12,786	11,039	12,786	11,039	67,788
CANADA..........	12,594	10,772	12,594	10,772	62,558
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	1,223	1,302	1,223	1,302	7,442
CANADA..........	1,205	1,250	1,205	1,250	5,623
MEXICO..........	.	.	.	.	1,273
CELERY......(OCT)	1,172	1,042	1,172	1,042	5,877
CANADA..........	1,172	980	1,172	980	3,970
MEXICO..........	.	.	.	.	1,257
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	161	584	161	584	176,965
MEXICO..........	75	402	75	402	163,244
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	74	39	74	39	14,773
MEXICO..........	32	.	32	.	14,374
GARLIC......(OCT)	515	437	515	437	15,353
MEXICO..........	112	99	112	99	10,458
SPAIN..........	340	259	340	259	2,044
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	676	345	676	345	17,350
MEXICO..........	.	.	.	.	8,968
CANADA..........	667	312	667	312	8,071
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	158	73	158	73	14,013
MEXICO..........	85	7	85	7	12,728
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	1,604	1,810	1,604	1,810	113,991
MEXICO..........	392	758	392	758	91,341
CANADA..........	1,089	815	1,089	815	16,912
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	2,204	2,402	2,204	2,402	107,128
MEXICO..........	1,496	1,544	1,496	1,544	97,183
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	75	83	75	83	48,161
CANADA..........	52	83	52	83	48,089
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	20,291	4,378	20,291	4,378	162,722
CANADA..........	20,162	4,373	20,162	4,373	161,728
SQUASH......(OCT)	904	557	904	557	53,452
MEXICO..........	854	553	854	553	51,338
TOMATOES....(OCT)	16,114	14,253	16,114	14,253	374,333
MEXICO..........	15,955	14,059	15,955	14,059	368,888
ASPARAGUS...(FEB)	753	661	5,105	6,655	6,393
MEXICO..........	642	619	4,965	6,466	5,534

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1984	OCTOBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
CHILE..........	100	37	118	98	690
CANNED VEGETABLES					
PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	441	569	1,327	1,518	6,848
SPAIN..........	441	569	1,327	1,518	6,767
TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	2,438	3,814	11,450	12,790	42,813
PORTUGAL........	603	713	2,564	4,339	11,979
ISRAEL..........	265	1,171	2,421	2,573	7,527
ITALY..........	451	700	1,011	1,444	5,800
MEXICO..........	245	219	1,441	2,075	5,545
TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	750	890	3,555	3,240	14,815
ISRAEL..........	647	532	2,322	1,895	6,263
ITALY..........	0	81	631	581	5,085
SPAIN..........	62	208	254	291	2,344
TOMATOES....(JUL)	8,423	7,177	21,183	23,691	105,940
ITALY..........	4,185	3,375	8,645	11,750	46,357
SPAIN..........	2,636	2,131	6,127	6,932	32,811
ISRAEL..........	995	1,116	2,170	3,181	16,205
ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	2,032	1,354	15,206	14,523	18,153
SPAIN..........	2,011	1,350	14,888	14,320	17,524
ASPARAGUS...(APR)	378	143	2,073	1,658	2,897
CHINA (TAIWAN).	358	136	1,459	452	2,086
MEXICO..........	.	.	411	1,031	513
MUSHROOOMS..(JUL)	4,667	4,904	25,594	23,327	64,511
CHINA (TAIWAN).	2,637	1,400	10,672	7,110	24,926
CHINA (MAINLAND	1,117	836	6,066	6,576	17,539
HONG KONG......	428	1,714	3,224	5,658	8,621
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
PEAS........(SEP)	1,344	836	3,292	1,807	9,123
CANADA..........	825	112	1,856	785	5,031
CHINA (TAIWAN).	136	153	389	407	2,125
BROCCOLI....(SEP)	2,061	1,267	4,638	2,938	34,919
MEXICO..........	1,659	981	3,875	1,952	29,227
GUATEMALA......	402	254	763	942	5,295
CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	1,904	1,450	2,965	3,351	15,324
MEXICO..........	1,605	1,271	2,431	2,858	13,610
OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	1,380	788	5,497	5,147	9,038
DOMINICAN REPUB	750	441	3,116	3,176	4,520
EL SALVADOR....	439	286	1,144	1,444	1,992
GUATEMALA......	81	60	517	463	1,746
POTATOES....(SEP)	2,005	2,843	4,515	6,326	28,512
CANADA..........	2,005	2,806	4,515	6,230	28,070
DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	119	66	821	824	965
JAPAN..........	78	28	347	387	422
CHILE..........	3	.	172	95	190
KOREA, REPUBLIC	11	2	109	91	131
CHINA (TAIWAN).	11	29	101	167	114
TREE NUTS					
COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	2,127	4,542	32,799	39,841	39,279
PHILIPPINES....	1,918	4,075	30,869	34,339	36,386
BRAZILS,UNSH(AUG)	769	173	1,801	1,558	8,440
BRAZIL..........	769	167	1,799	1,507	3,307
PISTACH,UNSH(AUG)	3,063	1,491	6,049	3,721	9,452
IRAN............	3,043	1,474	6,010	3,606	9,303
BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	318	574	1,114	1,408	3,897
BRAZIL..........	179	446	750	986	2,569
PERU............	90	104	242	372	971
CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	3,758	4,603	10,904	16,508	43,012
INDIA..........	2,266	2,573	6,714	9,276	19,586
BRAZIL..........	857	1,592	2,474	5,481	16,289
FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	160	17	593	211	3,709
TURKEY..........	141	.	528	174	3,556
HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
HOPS........(SEP)	66,927	1,035	66,927	1,035	6,516,443
GERMANY, FED. R	.	11	.	11	5,232,349
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	.	.	.	.	726,651
GRAPE WINE (1,000 LITERS)					
CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	5,795	5,873	40,772	43,109	56,433
ITALY..........	2,954	2,687	20,429	20,173	28,249
FRANCE..........	1,540	1,904	9,854	11,864	13,845
SPAIN..........	1,155	1,074	9,065	9,223	12,349
TABLE WINE..(JAN)	35,395	35,314	360,639	339,962	448,003
ITALY..........	19,386	18,630	191,587	178,201	238,091
FRANCE..........	7,551	8,459	84,941	82,685	105,501
GERMANY, FED. R	5,481	4,810	49,149	45,605	60,697
FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	2,293	2,022	15,617	15,322	19,948
ITALY..........	878	1,092	8,217	8,540	10,288
SPAIN..........	1,311	797	6,238	5,288	8,159
CUT FLOWERS (1,000 UNITS)					
ROSES.......(JAN)	14,091	13,819	135,009	140,384	158,800
COLOMBIA.......	11,281	10,619	103,663	109,896	121,522
CARNATIONS..(JAN)	51,741	41,148	530,569	513,503	637,242
COLOMBIA.......	50,626	40,301	507,115	493,928	611,024

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